



aving have now brought the total up to 61.1 per cent, and of this total loss of 38.9 per cent; 4.3 per cent is due to the processes of coal-preparation.

In early days only lump coal was shipped. Everything else went into the culler banks which furrow the valleys like geological features. Individual coal piles of broken coal commercially was sized down to peat coal and the buckwheat, rice, and barley sizes were discarded. Today all these and even finer sizes are used. One of the principal side industries of the business now is to wash and reclaim what formerly was thrown away.

Other miners besides the Zlotys were busy searching the ground for domestic fuel. Everywhere was rejoicing over the conclusion of the strike. The miners feel that they have been victorious in their demands.

Union maintenance men have been at work all through the winter maintaining pumps far underground to keep the mines from flooding. The entire anthracite field raises an average of about 11 tons (10.9) of water, for every ton of coal mined. Today the tendency is for the mines to be dug deeper than ever before, and mining is becoming more expensive, with an era of diminishing returns setting in.

The loss of coal is largely caused by the necessity of having coal pillars to support the neighboring shafts from caving. The local hills are tunneled through and through with shafts that sometimes lie from 12 to 20 feet above the other. In other instances the coal must be left in the ground because it lies under cities like Scranton or Wilkes-Barre. Again, large layers of coal are left in place against porous deposits of other minerals where there is danger of underground streams leaking into the shaft.

Mr. Zloty and family finally departed with three sacks full of coal. They were followed by those dragged away their side with the fuel which shone from friends and neighbors.

"We'll be at work soon now!" was the gist of the exclamations.

#### HENRY KIRKE PORTER LIBRARY GIFT TO BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University, announced today that Miss Annie Hageman of Washington, D. C., had given the university the private library of her stepfather, Henry Kirke Porter of the Brown Class of 1860. The library is a valuable one of more than 2800 volumes.

One of the treasures of the collection is Pine's edition of the works of Horace, in two volumes, amply illustrated, the text as well as the work of the engraver. There are other numerous single volumes of genuine value and many notable sets and choice editions.

#### LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ANNOUNCED

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture entitled, "Man's Unity With God as Revealed by Christian Science" on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture on racial problems by August Claesens, 21 Essex Street, 8:15. Assembly of Boston Square and Compass Club, Hotel Somerset, 8. Intercollegiate Glee Clubs' contest, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

#### Theater

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

#### CHICAGO AIRPORT

PLANS 50 HANGARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Space for 50 hangars will be provided on the new municipal aviation field, located in the southwest section of Chicago, an airport which now is being prepared for service.

Applications for space have been received from the National Air Transport, Inc., of which Col. Paul Henderson is general manager, from Ford Motor Company and from an eastern company. It is expected that the field will be in use by early summer.

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy with some light rain tonight; to Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate to fresh winds from east to south.

New England: Cloudy, probably light snow on the ground; to Sunday; in the interior tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh east and southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 10 Memphis ..... 60

Atlantic City ..... 31 Montreal ..... 16

Baltimore ..... 28 New Haven ..... 50

Buffalo ..... 28 New Orleans ..... 50

Calgary ..... 10 New York ..... 30

Charlton ..... 48 Philadelphia ..... 50

Chicago ..... 48 Portland ..... 50

Denver ..... 32 Portland, Me. ..... 18

Des Moines ..... 34 Portland, Ore. ..... 38

Easton ..... 54 San Francisco ..... 38

Galveston ..... 62 San Louis ..... 44

Hartford ..... 48 St. Paul ..... 28

Jacksonville ..... 14 Savannah ..... 44

Kansas City ..... 38 Tampa ..... 44

Los Angeles ..... 52 Washington ..... 34

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12 p. m.; Sunday, 12:37 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

Corsettes

Now, \$1.50. Previous \$1.75.

Graceful lines. Prevents "spreading" and bunching. Adjustable large garters and slender. Most comfortable.

Entirely different. Custom made. Delicate. Full figure. 2-6 in. without discomfort. Takes care.

BRASSIERES

Entirely different. Custom made. Delicate. Full figure. 2-6 in. without discomfort. Takes care.

Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Postage paid in Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.25; one month, 75c; three months, 2.25; one month, 75c; three months, 2.25; one month, 75c. Printed in U. S. A.

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—FURNITURE FOR LIBRARY or READING ROOM

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## MEXICO FIRM ON ALIEN LAW

Ten Foreign Priests Are  
Deported—Native Minis-  
ters Is Rule

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—Ten foreign priests have been deported from Mexico, eight more are held for expulsion, and the police are seeking others alleged to have violated the Mexican Constitution, it is officially announced. The Department of the Interior has given 24 hours' notice for closing several schools and asylums conducted under religious management.

Reports appear in the newspapers, but thus far they have not been confirmed officially, that foreign Protestant clergymen in addition to Roman Catholic clergymen may be deported under the constitutional requirement that a minister of any religion in Mexico must be native-born. Five churches in Mexico City where the deported priests officiate are closed, because they are now without clergymen.

### Naturalization Urged

It is said that suggestions are being made that foreign priests become naturalized Mexican citizens in order to conform with the requirements of the Mexican constitution. The suggestion was put forward in connection with the reported movement of the Mexican Government to nationalize all property of the Roman Catholic Church in the country and the alleged arrest of a number of Spanish priests.

It is reported that some Spanish priests have applied for naturalization. Under a strict interpretation of the Constitution it is asserted that such action would not settle the question, because the Constitution specifies that the minister of any religious creed in Mexico must be Mexican by birth.

No official announcement has been made as to whether Spanish priests arrested will be deported. The district court is continuing its investigation to determine whether Archbishop Mora del Rio and other church officials have given interviews or made statements contrary to the constitution. The archbishop has issued a statement saying that an interview with him recently printed here and which resulted in the Government's investigation was in reality a statement he made in San Antonio in 1917. The archbishop added that the church has no intention of creating difficulties with the Government. It is thought the prelate's statement may stay further court action against him.

### Question of Obedience

It is understood from unofficial quarters that the Government's position on the Roman Catholic church question is somewhat similar to its position on the land and petroleum laws; that is, that the 1917 Constitution clearly enunciated certain fundamentals which everybody interested in them has known for eight years, that the requirements of the Constitution are nothing new and the Government is only insisting that everybody in Mexico obey the Constitution, regardless whether they are foreigners or the representatives of any religion. Attorney-General Ortega has stated that there is no intention to persecute the archbishop or Roman Catholics, but that he does intend to enforce the laws impartially.

### GAS PRICE UP A CENT IN EASTERN DISTRICT

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Tank wagon gasoline prices have been advanced a cent a gallon by both the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of New York in their territories. The Standard of New Jersey's new quotation is 16 cents a gallon and that of the Standard of New York 18 cents. The advance was met by the Sinclair Refining Company and the Texas Company.

### KEEN RIVALRY SEEN AT LEVERHULME SALE

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rivalry between American and English bidders for the art treasures of the late with Germany.

### World News in Brief

NEW YORK (AP)—The oldest and the newest forms of transportation came together at the sale of a gallon of oil delivered on time. Mail sacks arriving at Hadley Field, N. J., by airplane from Chicago were carried on horse sleds to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad and continued their trip to this city on the Broadway Limited.

Washington (AP)—Under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act, President Coolidge has ordered the duty on men's straw hats, valued at \$9.50 or less a dozen, increased from 60 to 88 per cent ad valorem. The present rate he found does not equalize differences in cost of production in the United States and Italy, the principal competing country.

Princeton, N. J. (AP)—W. E. Scott, professor of geology and paleontology at Princeton University, has been notified by the Academy of National Science that he will receive this year's Hayden Medal for distinguished work in his field.

Columbus, O. (AP)—George B. Chandler, executive vice-president of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, has been unanimously chosen secretary of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce by the board of directors. He will assume his duties March 1.

### Squeez-Ezy Mop

Keep Hands Out of Dirty, Soapy Water  
Wring out by pressing button turning handle. Outwardly these old-fashioned mops. At all good stores or department stores. Price Complete \$1.50  
Renewal Heads 75c  
SQUEEZ-EZY  
MOP CO.  
New Orleans  
La.  
BOSTON PRESS  
NO. 8, THE PLAZA  
BOSTON VILLAGE, N. C.

Lord Leverhulme has been so keen that, although the sale of the collection has been in progress only since Tuesday, the returns so far total more than \$500,000. Only a small part of the collection has been sold.

Art experts said that if the bidding continues on the present scale the collection probably would bring twice its previously estimated value of \$2,000,000. Today's sales amounted to more than \$100,000. One outstanding purchase today was that of a Tudor cypress and hickory marriage chest by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for \$3500. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, bought a pair of William and Mary chairs for \$1100. A local firm bought a square Charles II lacquer cabinet, on a carved and gilt stand, for \$25,000.

### Successful Woman Architect



MISS DORIS LEWIS  
Wide World Photos

Student of the Architectural Association School of Architecture Has Recently Been Awarded Two Handsome Prizes. She Won the Gold Medal and \$250 for the Study of Commercial Architecture in America and Also the Alfred Bossom Studentship and the Silver Medal in the Same Competition. Miss Lewis is a Native of England.

### BRITAIN TO PROVIDE ATHLETIC GROUNDS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 13—The British Government has decided to place £200,000 with trustees in four equal quarterly installments, beginning in April, to provide grounds in suitable British centers for athletic and other sports for civil servants.

This was announced by Sir Austen Chamberlain at the annual civil service dinner here last night, and is welcomed as a move toward brightening the lives of a large deserving class of men and women, whose opportunities for healthful recreation are greatly circumscribed.

### AUSTRIA DENIES SECRET TREATY

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Associated Press was informed from an authoritative source today that no secret treaty exists between Austria and Germany, as reported from Warsaw.

REICH NOT TO RAISE  
MINORITIES QUESTION

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 13—The German Government hopes shortly to publish an agreement with another state, in which both countries promise to treat each other's minorities alike. Germany will not bring up the question of minorities before the League of Nations, as this must be done in its opinion by the minorities themselves on the ground of some grievance.

It Germany wants to support their cause The Christian Science Monitor informant added, it must treat the foreign minorities in its own country in the same manner as it would have its minorities treated in other countries.

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Dr. Carlos Grisanti, a lawyer, has been appointed Minister for Venezuela in the United States. In addition, Grisanti, a diplomatic agent to France and Holland, will succeed Dr. Pedro M. Arias at Washington.

WARSAW, Feb. 13 (AP)—The correspondent of the Kurier Warsaw in Berlin says that he learns that Dr. Ignatz Seipel, former Austrian Chancellor, during a recent visit to Berlin, signed a secret treaty, the effect of which is to unite Austria and Germany, as reported from Warsaw.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Spanish government has been informed by Argentine airmen at the aviation school of El Palomar, near here, Commander Franco, leader of the Spanish expedition, was greeted by Major Pedro Zanni, Argentine world flier, who had to abandon his venture in the Far East.

### The Popular Biltmore

"300" package \$1.00  
200 Sheets and 100 Envelopes

BILTMORE CORRECT STATIONERY  
FOR INFORMAL USE

Used by people who appreciate the good things in life.

200 Sheets; 6 by 7 inches, bound in white

Bond, and 100 Envelopes.

Send us your old jewelry, watches, etc.

(in any condition) and we will send you cash for its return value.

Articles serve no good purpose.

TRAUB'S Diamonds and Watches  
106 New Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

100% Satisfaction or money refunded.

Send us your old jewelry, watches, etc.

## BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ARRANGES MIDWINTER PROGRAM

John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Will Discuss Question of Pneumatic Tube Service and Proposed New Postal Buildings

What is expected to be the largest gathering that ever assembled in Boston in the interests of local real estate development will attend the mid-winter dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to be held in the Hotel Somerset, Thursday, Feb. 25. John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General and formerly Governor of New Hampshire, will be the chief speaker. Before this announcement was made more than 300 applications for tickets had been received.

Mr. Bartlett will give a timely address of local interest, giving especial attention to the matter of pneumatic tubes, a new central post office building, and a proposed Back Bay post office building to be erected on Stuart Street, extending from Clarendon to Berkeley streets, when the lease on the present location, on Huntington Avenue, expires in November.

### Musical Numbers Planned

James D. Henderson of the firm of Henderson & Ross, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements, announces that he has obtained "Goldie and Dustie," known to thousands of radio fans, to entertain the gathering. Mr. Henderson has also obtained a local orchestra which has entertained through local radio stations many times to provide music.

Other speakers will include Arthur N. Maddison, president of the exchange, and Fred Holdsworth, vice-president. The committee on arrangements includes, besides Mr. Henderson, George A. Dill, William V. Ford, Francis Hastings, Charles E. Howe, Reginald M. Hull, James M. Rothwell, Bowen Tufts and Lombard Williams.

### Among Recent Sales

In the past few days the Edward T. Harrington Company has had an active demand for suburban property. In Belmont it has sold for Herbert E. Gleason the property at 39 Clafin Road, comprising a recently remodeled seven-room frame dwelling house and 6300 square feet

## OPEN CARS JOIN LUXURY CLASS

Some Models to Be Exhibited at Automobile Show Cost More Than Closed Type

Open instead of closed automobiles will be the luxury vehicles shown at the Boston Automobile Show, which will open in Mechanics Building Saturday, March 6, and continue through the following week. This is indicated, according to Manager Chester I. Campbell, by a canvass of dealers with whom he has spoken. Boston dealers, nearly all of whom plan to display open cars of the sport roadster and touring types that, in elaborate finish and luxurious equipment and appointments, will outshine the sedans and coupes.

In these models the designers have exercised their talents to the utmost to produce fine equipages, and in numerous instances they cost more than closed models.

For a great many years the closed car stood for luxury and was the most admired object in the show. But the automobile industry brought closed cars down until last year to the much the level of open cars, and the sedan ousted the touring car as the standard model of the American automobile. Last year more than half of all the automobiles built by American factories were of the closed variety.

At the shows that have been held earlier this year in the larger cities the managers have noted a decided swing back toward the open models.

The closed cars are greatly admired by show visitors and undoubtedly will enjoy an increase in sales this year, but show visitors are exhibiting a decided interest in the roadsters and touring cars, especially those of the so-called sport type.

Cars of these types will be displayed in Mechanics Building. They will be generally finished in light colorings in two-tone effects, set off by attractive stripings. They are all the accessories that go to make up the ultimate in comfort and convenience in motoring, such as nickel trimmings, bumpers front and rear, glass wind-shield, wings, windshied wiper, spot and park lamps, quick acting tops, automatic running board mats, rear view mirror, the like. Many of the roadsters are equipped with a spare seat for two that folds into the rear deck and is specially designed for comfort, and they have compartments for stowing of such accessories of sport as golf sticks.

De Luxe models of open cars are being built as parts of almost every line, so that the person who takes the Mechanics Building show will be able to find one that will fit his pocketbook.

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS WILL COST \$80,000 MORE

The new police headquarters building at the corner of Stuart and Berkeley streets, it is found, will cost \$80,000 more than was anticipated. When completed in May, the structure will consequently cost \$736,000, which with the \$377,000 paid for the land will make the total cost \$1,113,000. At present, there are no lighting fixtures, the entire fourth floor is unfinished, and the police officials now think there should be a garage attached to the building.

John P. Engert, Superintendent of Public Buildings, stated that the misunderstanding about the finishing of the fourth floor was due to a mis-constructing of the word "unassigned" by the architects and contractors who took it to mean that the floor was not to be finished. The Police Department, however, merely meant it to signify that no use had yet been assigned to that floor. Selection of lighting fixtures had been postponed until the most appropriate types could be decided upon.

S. M.

### Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Mme. Galli-Curci.

On the same afternoon, at the Hollis Street Theater, the fifteenth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Wallace Goodrich as guest conductor. Raymond Havens as soloist in Converse's Fantasie for pianoforte and orchestra, and J. Allen as soloist in Mendelssohn's violin concerto.

Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro Spirituals by Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Boston Saxophone Orchestra.

Monday evening, Feb. 15, in Steinert Hall, a recital by Florence Bryant, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.

On the same evening, in Jordan

Charlesgate West, has been sold to the Cleary Land Trust. The assessed valuation of the property is \$30,000, of which \$10,200 is on 3152 feet of land.

Frank S. Lane has sold to Caleb S. Spencer the property at 7 Scottfield Road, corner of Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, consisting of a new brick building containing 16 apartments and corner store. The total assessed valuation is \$37,000, of which \$22,000 is on the 9600 feet of land. Mr. Spencer purchases for investment. This sale was made through Frederick H. Sylvestre. In exchange Mr. Spencer conveys to Mr. Lane the new brick dwelling containing nine rooms, three bathrooms and a two-car garage at 26 Lombard Street, Newton, off Center Street. Carrying a total valuation of \$28,000, of which \$3400 is on 12,300 feet of land.

## ELEVATED AND WATER SUPPLY MEASURES READY FOR HEARING

Status of Public Employees in Massachusetts Also an Issue to Receive Committee Consideration in Legislature Early Next Week

Future of the Boston Elevated Railway, a new \$28,000,000 water supply system for Boston and Worcester, status of public employees in Massachusetts, and many other bills of great importance are scheduled for hearing before committee of the Massachusetts Legislature next week.

Great public attention has been called to the activities of the Commonwealth Service Association, incorporated, an organization of state employees, which is seeking to improve salaries in the state service, and to remove certain of the jurisdiction now employed by the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

### Reclassification Sought

On Wednesday, Feb. 17, a petition presented by the association, seeking reclassification of state employees, will be heard before the joint Committee on State Administration. At that time, and on Tuesday, Feb. 16, when a bill sponsored by state engineers will be heard by the Committee on Rules, distinguished counsel engaged by the state employees will present their case, opposed by Charles P. Howard, commissioner on administration and finance, Thomas W. White, former commissioner and now Collector of Internal Revenue, Homer Loring, former commissioner, now an official of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and others, who will present the case for the administration.

The employees will contend that they are greatly underpaid, as compared with workers in private industry, and that salaries and working conditions are not in line with those of inferior personnel. State officials deny this, and argue the salaries are comparable to those in other employ, while positions in the state service are considerably sought after.

An important report on the future water supply of Boston and Worcester will be presented Wednesday before the Committee on Water Supply and Metropolitan Affairs, sitting jointly. Since the measure has been sought for a long time, and since it

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CHAPEL ISSUE  
'ON THE SCALES'

**Yale Daily News Says New Committee Exhibits No Evidence of Bias**

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—** Whatever decision is reached by a new faculty committee of five which met with a student council delegation to consider 'compulsory chapel' yesterday at Yale University, the Yale Daily News is 'assured of a disposition not to innovate, but to reform.'

Discussing this new development in the chapel question in an editorial in today's issue, the News says: 'Undergraduates will hear with interest that their petition to remove the element of compulsion in chapel attendance is on the balance scales of an unprejudiced faculty committee of five.'

Believing that the matter will be given an extensive study and cross-examination, the editorial continues: 'Whenever its skeleton stalks out after the committee has concluded its survey it should not be recognizable to the compulsion-hating undergraduate. It will take time to pluck the old bird's feathers, but we are confident that patience will be rewarded.'

'A significant move for co-operation and understanding between the faculty and the students' was made yesterday afternoon when the new committee of five met with a student council delegation of like representation. The objections to the present chapel ruling were weighed against the sustaining elements, there was no bias evidenced by the new czars of Battell; but out of the discord of conflicting arguments came a harmony that augurs well for rearrangement.'

## MUNICIPAL FINANCE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

**Wave of Defalcation Over, Mr. Waddell Says**

Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, announced yesterday that he will examine the books of 75 municipalities this year which have never been audited by the State before.

Under the law, the director has the authority to make an audit every three years, whether he is requested to do so by town officers or not. Speaking of past defalcations, Mr. Waddell said: 'The wave is over now, and with the territory combed, I doubt that we shall see any more heavy shortages.' A further note, Mr. Waddell said, is the fact that during the last 12 months, 100 municipalities had their books examined, and of this number 80 showed no losses whatever.

Since 1910, when the division was authorized to examine the accounts of municipalities, there have been defalcations amounting to considerably more than \$600,000, said Mr. Waddell, and in the last 12 months there have been discovered defalcations of from \$225,000 to \$240,000 distributed in 20 municipalities. The largest shortage occurred in Canton in 1918, with a deficit of \$92,000, and the second was in the accounts of the treasurer of Leominster, where a discrepancy of at least \$62,000 was recently discovered.

'Governor Fuller has accomplished the purpose he had in mind when he recommended that a special assistant Attorney-General be appointed to prosecute these cases,' said Mr. Waddell. 'The district attorney has been so active that no special attorney has been necessary.' Mr. Waddell commended publicly given in newspapers to efforts made to improve municipal finance.

NOTABLES HONOR  
NEW B. U. HEAD

**Governor Fuller and Bishop Anderson at Function**

Between 400 and 500 prominent persons, representatives of the National, State and city, and of educational, social, religious and other circles gathered last evening at a reception given in honor of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh new president of Boston University, and Mrs. Marsh at the home of Governor and Mrs. Alvan Tufts Fuller, 150 Beacon Street.

In the receiving line Governor and Mrs. Fuller and President and Mrs. Marsh were followed by Bishop William F. Anderson, former acting President of Boston University, Mrs. Anderson, former Governor John L. Bates, president of the university corporation, and Mrs. Bates.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor and Mrs. Quince of Cambridge, and the mayors of several other near-by cities. Former Senator David L. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Senford Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Jay R. Benton, Gen. Preston Brown of the first corps area, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Hulman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Long, Maj. and Mrs. Robert O. Dalton, Gen. and Mrs. E. Leroy Sweetser, and Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson.

YALE'S FUTURE POLICY  
NOT ONE OF EXPANSION

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—** General expansion is not the policy of Yale University for the future, but rather one of strengthening and perfecting the present facilities, so that with a limitation of numbers Yale will appeal 'to the finest young men in each generation.' This summarizes the aim of the University, according to a statement to the alumni by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, relative to the alumni fund and the 75th annual drive which was recently inaugurated at the New York Yale Club.

**BUCK PRIZE IS AWARDED**

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—** William R. Chambers of New York City was awarded the \$50 cash prize in the Parker Dickson Buck prize speaking competition for sophomores at Yale College held last night. The winning oration was an eulogy of Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

## The Apartment House Dweller Can Step From His Door to a Woodsy Nook in Boston's Fenway



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ORLANDO GREETS  
MAINE PILGRIMS

**Motor Rides to Howey and Sanford Are Included in Day's Itinerary**

**add millions of dollars in taxable property to the city, it was claimed at the hearing. Those in favor of the project included Charles H. Innes, attorney for the petitioners; James M. Walsh, Boston real estate dealer; George W. Abbott, manager of the company seeking the permit, and F. P. Freeman, chief engineer of the Boston & Albany Railroad.**

DARTMOUTH DROPS  
FIFTY-FIVE STUDENTS

**ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 13 (Special)—** As guests of the Orlando Chamber of Commerce, the Maine Pilgrims are today thoroughly enjoying the attractions which this city has to offer. Built around a score of lakes and set in the heart of a natural woodland of oaks and pines on gently sloping ground, it is well deserving of its name of 'The City Beautiful.'

The party, headed by Gov. Ralph O. and Mrs. Brewster, arrived here this morning after two days spent in St. Petersburg, and was met by city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of other civic bodies, who accompanied the visitors to the Angebilt Hotel, where headquarters were established and breakfast served. Today's itinerary includes motor rides to Howey and Sanford.

At no other point in their pilgrimage thus far have the 150 members of the Maine party met so many people from their own State as they did at St. Petersburg. The reception there Thursday morning was attended by more than 500 sons and daughters of Maine. An afternoon sightseeing trip was taken by the party to the private homes of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and the Maine tourist society joined in tendering an evening dinner at the Vinoy Park Hotel. Friday automobiles took the members of the party to Clearwater and to Tarpon Springs, the Chamber of Commerce in the latter city furnishing luncheon to those who took the longer trip.

Mrs. William L. Watson of St. Petersburg gave a reception to Mrs. Brewster and a large party of Maine and St. Petersburg ladies. The evening attraction was an informal reception by the Maine Tourist Society held in the St. Petersburg Congregational Church. A chorus choir of 50 voices took part in the program.

Governor Brewster of Maine made a brief parting address and the Maine Pilgrims were conveyed to Tampa, where their special train awaited them.

On Sunday the Maine party will reach Tallahassee, where it will be met by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the faculty of the Florida State College for Women. A chapel service on the campus in the morning will be followed by a motor trip, and lunch will be served on the campus grounds by the home economics department of the college. A three hours' tarry in Mobile has been arranged for Monday forenoon, shortening by that amount the two days' stay in New Orleans.

GOV. BREWSTER  
SENDS GREETINGS

**Maine Lincoln Club Also Gets Message From Mr. Baxter**

**PORLTAND, Me., Feb. 13 (AP)—** Greetings from St. Petersburg, Fla., from Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and the Maine Pilgrims, a cable message from Bombay, India, from Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, marked the annual dinner of the Lincoln Club last night, attended by more than 400 men and women from all parts of the State.

Mrs. John B. Russ of Shelton, national committee woman from Connecticut, urged women to work with the party organization and to take an all-year interest in politics, and paid tribute to Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

Carroll L. Beedy, Representative in Congress from the first Maine district, said that in Congress today there was an increasing demand for legislation benefiting individuals and classes rather than the Nation as a whole.

Development of this property would add millions of dollars in taxable property to the city, it was claimed at the hearing. Those in favor of the project included Charles H. Innes, attorney for the petitioners; James M. Walsh, Boston real estate dealer; George W. Abbott, manager of the company seeking the permit, and F. P. Freeman, chief engineer of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

FENWAY, EDGING ON BROOKLINE,  
BUSY EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

**Many of Boston's Schools, Museums, and Other Institutions, as Well as Many Apartment Houses, Are in This Locality**

**Why Boston is justly famed for the abundance of its educational facilities may be seen in the accompanying air picture of the Back Bay, Fenway, and the Charles River Basin on the upper left; the residential and downtown sections of the city massed in front of the hazy background of Boston Harbor.**

Above this, on the edge of the picture, is the Wentworth Institute, and the long dark block down Huntington Avenue is the Boston Young Men's Christian Association with its Simmons College, below which are two more schools—the High School

Monet, and many other famous artists. A new wing is now being constructed that will contain a number of paneled rooms of several periods and house the collection of Western art except paintings.

Along Huntington Avenue on the same side may be seen the Boston Opera House. Diagonally across the avenue is the New England Conservatory of Music beyond which is the new Repertory Theater. To the left, the copper roof of Symphony Hall.

The Fenway winds down across the picture with Riverway on one side, the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad on the other. The huge building on the curve of the tracks is Alden Park Manor, a new apartment hotel, one of the largest in New England.

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PROPELLER CLUB  
MAKES ANNUAL TRIP

**Yale Marine Engineers Visit Many Plants**

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—** The annual trip on coastwise vessels of the Propeller Club of Yale University, consisting of students in the graduate course in marine engineering given by Prof. Herbert L. Seward, was made this week during the mid-year examination period. Through the generosity of J. Howard Gardner, vice-president of the New England Steamship Company, all transportation and subsistence were provided without cost to the club.

Leaving here late Tuesday, the party spent the night in the engine room of the steamer City of Taunton, which had 150 members on board. The foundation for league organizations in a number of western cities, and became the outstanding authority on the problems of race relations and the Negro in industry in social work circles regardless of color.

He was instrumental in bringing together the leading white and colored citizens of Chicago, resulting in the establishment of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations which published a report which is considered the most authoritative report of race conditions yet presented.

Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Hill was a member of the executive board of the Council of Social Agencies, and the Social Workers' Club. He also was a member of the committee representing all of the social agencies of Chicago which published an authoritative report on the financing of social agencies.

LINCOLN'S SERVICES  
TO NATION EULOGIZED

**Anniversary Commemorated in Boston Programs**

Strength and beauty of a character flowering in deeds that saved a nation and still blesses humanity were the things emphasized in all the public schools of Boston in observance of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln yesterday. The Boston Continuation School chose it for the time of holding its certification exercises at which 450 certificates of graduation were distributed. They were held last evening in the hall of the English High School building. Addressing the graduates, William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, spoke of Lincoln as 'The American.' John C. Brohead, assistant superintendent of schools, pointed to Lincoln as a model for all who would attain real success in the world today. Paul V. Donovan, principal of the school, presided.

Continuing its journey by rail from Fall River to New London, the party Friday inspected the submarine base at the latter city. Friday night was spent in the engine room of the twin-screw steamer Richard Peck in which practical points of operation were observed, such as oiling, maneuvering and answering signals.

Museum of Fine Arts Extends  
Traveling Exhibits and Loans

**Boston Institution Co-operates With Communities, Schools and Other Groups—65,000 Photographs of Paintings, Sculpture, Architecture and Textiles**

Traveling exhibits and loans arranged by the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston and sent upon request to groups, schools and communities constitute a comparatively new and growing feature of the museum's work from which the authorities expect much in the development of art appreciation and general interest.

Already they have been a means of assisting in the education of study groups and of attracting and satisfying others who perhaps have not been able to get to the museum or who do not realize the pleasure they would find there.

Although still in its infancy, the work has had a notable effect in awakening a more widespread interest in art as something that is quite within the comprehension of the average individual and which should have a place in his daily life.

**Collection of Photographs**

A collection of 65,000 photographs of architecture, sculpture, paintings and textiles is frequently loaned to teachers and clubs, as well as used for study in the department itself.

The clipping file offers opportunities to art students and teachers for research work and illustrative material. The clippings come from many and various sources and are particularly adapted to the use of individuals and small groups of people who want to supplement the resources of the photograph department along special lines, such as history or posters.

The lecture and the loan collections are not only free but are gladly offered by the museum to anyone who can make use of them, declares Mrs. Mary P. Sawyer of the museum's department of instruction.

As time goes on the museum hopes to increase the number and variety of the traveling exhibits. Already through the generosity of Charles W. Townsend, there is the nucleus of a western arts exhibit.

A lecture on 'The Treasures of the Museum,' accompanied by many stereopticon slides, is still another source by which groups of older people can become acquainted with some of the most important objects in the collections.

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**COLLEGES TO HOLD CONTEST IN WRITING**

**ORONO, Me., Feb. 13 (AP)—** An annual intercollegiate competition in writing among the universities of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont has been announced by Prof. H. M. Ellis, head of the department of English at University of Maine. Three contests are to be included in the competition, one in short story, one in verse writing and one in the familiar essay.

In the present college year, the short story contest will be managed by Vermont, the essay contest by New Hampshire and the poetry contest by Maine. The judges will be announced later.

## COLBY PROFESSOR NAMED

**WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 13 (AP)—** Dr. Herbert C. Libby, professor of public speaking at Colby College, Republican, and F. Harold Dubord, attorney, Democrat, were nominated as candidates for mayor at the caucuses of the respective parties here last night. A contest developed in the Democratic caucus, Mr. Dubord defeating Charles F. Miller and Edward L. Hall. Out of the 452 votes cast Mr. Dubord had 310.

## Early American Valentine, a Woman's Fortune-Making Idea

Examples of Miss Esther Howland's Work Now Exhibited at Chicago Art Institute

Chicago Special Correspondence  
In the quiet design of lace and flowers that embellishes the early American valentine, now on exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute, lies hidden the story of one of America's successful business women. The story told by Mrs. Emma B. Hodge, who lent the collection of valentines to the museum, sounds more like the spectacular rise of a recent captain of industry than the commercial venture of a young woman in the prim and precise forties.

It was an era of females in hoop skirts and gauze ruffles; a genteel period when most books were repositories of instructive and polite information, when clipper ships returned to Salem from China in record time.

The girl was Miss Esther Howland, who was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1847. Two years later she was home in Worcester, Mass., where her father kept a stationery store. Among other things he offered customers valentines imported from England: lace paper with pictures of roses, hearts, shells, chubby cupids and ladies who regarded lemon moons in bright blue skies. Miss Howland felt that she could improve on these tokens of affection, so she set to work and made the valentine of her own design, which is displayed in the current exhibition. It is made of fine lace paper with a basket of colored flowers pasted in the center of an oval panel. In the basket is a small pocket containing a tiny red tag a fortune for herself.

### Quaint in Verse and Picture

She did more than that, for she doubtlessly made young people happy in supplying them with messages for the day dedicated to sweethearts. Her first valentines are beautiful, almost classic in their simplicity; a slender wreath of colored moss roses and leaves pasted on lace paper. One she made herself for her own use; on the envelope is written in fine cursive characters, "Not to be opened until Feb. 14, under penalty of \$1 (Quaker currency)." Inside is a floral design, and at the opening of the wreath, under a little flap, is a tinted miniature of Esther herself, a very pleasant, delicately featured young woman, with her hair parted in the middle and drawn demurely down over her ears. In this, she disregarded the general rule of anonymity, however, for no other valentine in the collection has any hint of whom the sender may be, unless it be the handwriting.

One card touchingly depicts a young man in a full-dress suit nimbly emerging from the heart of a rose. Another valentine, intended for a child, has this beseeching inscription on it:

My pretty friend, I send you this  
And hope at least to get a kiss  
And when to womanhood you grow  
Pray don't forget your little beau.

Many of the pictures are delightful; one intended apparently for a sailor shows a cherubic nautical gentleman with long curly tresses on his shoulder from under a high silk hat, wearing yellow vest, blue coat and white trousers walking up a path from the quay. A bundle is slung over his shoulder in a red handkerchief. Perhaps it contains his worldly goods which are about to be endowed. At the end of the path is a cottage, half hidden by a hedge above which a fat little cupid hovers, resplendent in what seems to be a red flannel petticoat, smilingly defying the laws of gravity with wings which would be absurd for a child.

An elaborate picture of a bridal couple coming out from a church is attractive for the color and general detail. Admiring rustics in smocks surround the couple who are apparently in no haste to elude the audience. The verse is also remarkable:

My love, vain are words here to relate  
The pleasures of a wedded life.  
With anxious eye here gaze,  
Mark the sweet coming out of the bride,  
With eyes to let her be your guide.  
Unite with me in dwell in Hymen's state.

Then one friend took the pictures and kept them sorted in boxes. Another friend, with models before her, made the background of the valentines, passing it to still another who pasted on more adornments. Thus it went from hand to hand, an early example of the chain production method, each friend elaborating the valentine a little until it was finally completed. Finally the big order was finished.

### The Factory Started

The next year Mr. Howland took still more of his sister's samples. Many of them were very elaborate and costly and had painted messages written on silk and satin for the first time. When the brother returned it was necessary to double

## A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Feb. 1  
SINGULAR unanimity is shown by the younger writers who have been questioned upon their political views. Practically all of them express hostility to Parliament. They declare that they have no use for politics as the word is generally understood. In its narrow sense, politics in France has come to stand for intrigue, unattractive debate, personal ambitions, party quarreling and general incapacity. The present Chamber has been described as the most incompetent Chamber of the Third Republic and there is some justification for the description. It gives an unpleasant picture of futility. Nothing that it set out to do has succeeded in doing, and while it is indulging in squabbles, France is sinking deeper into the mire. The young writers cannot but be impressed by this spectacle and those who contributed to a recent symposium do not hesitate to pronounce against an institution which is discreditting itself. Yet most of them are anxious to state their case, accept it and withdraw. A dictatorship such as prevails in Italy, will hardly satisfy the French who are exceedingly independent. There are, of course, groups which are calling for a strong ruler, but it is doubtful whether a strong ruler would be allowed to have his way for long. In any case, it is notable that the "intellectuals" are in such large numbers anti-Parliamentarian, though they have no real positive proposals to make.

Filming a Card Index  
A curious and admirable use is being made of the cinematograph. The authorities are running a film of the card index which exists at the Bibliothèque Nationale. At the National Library there are 3,000,000 fiches referring to the books and it is practically impossible to prepare a catalogue. Incessantly the task has to be begun over again. Every day the number of volumes augments. It is 30 years since an attempt was made to produce a catalogue and the letter "L" has just been reached, moreover it is as yet prepared in incomplete.

There are 3,000,000 entries of fiches, but these cards cannot be put at the disposition of the public, for if cards were lost or misplaced the books to which they refer would never be found. To copy the cards and to place duplicates at the disposition of the public would be a formidable labor and to photograph them one by one would take much time. But with the cinematograph apparatus turning continually, it has been found possible to obtain thousands of fiches a day, and in a com-

## Early American Valentine Made by Mount Holyoke Alumna



First Valentine Fashioned by Miss Esther Howland of Worcester, Mass., for Sale. From the Collection of Mrs. Emma B. Hodge, Chicago.

this is to be done in the framework of a harmoniously conceived and comprehensive plan.

### Edouard Herriot

Edouard Herriot is not only a politician; he is a writer of distinction. His earlier work on Madame Récamier is well known to students of French literature. It displays considerable erudition and is well written. He also produced several political works. Now there is to be seen on every bookshelf a substantial volume in green covers entitled "Dans le Forêt Normand." M. Herriot after his period of office of Prime Minister became President of the Chamber. He is also the Mayor of Lyons. But during the parliamentary vacation he could not remain idle; and, spending his holidays in Normandy, he set down his impressions. They make excellent reading and the knowledge he gives of history, of botany, of archaeology and of a dozen other subjects, is remarkable. He describes the character of the soil. He is lyrical about the trees and the flowers. He tells us of the various kinds of architecture. He is soaked in the traditions of the race. Some of his remarks on the Renaissance are excellent. Perhaps he is most interesting when he deals with such Revolutionary figures as those of Charlotte Corday and Marat. His studies of these two characters who represent different aspects of the French Revolution, though bringing out no new facts, are full of original views. M. Herriot is indulgent, but, nevertheless, he refuses to excuse the methods which were employed by some of the Revolutionaries and roundly condemns the Reign of Terror. This chapter runs to more than a hundred pages and is roughly a third of the volume which M. Herriot wrote during the parliamentary vacation.

### Importance of a Uniform

The French love of uniform has been commented upon so often that it would be superfluous to mention it were it not illustrated by an amusing yet significant incident.

M. Henry de Jouvenel was

made High Commissioner in Syria

he was in the opinion of many people

placed under a handicap because he

as a civilian, could not wear the gor-

geous clothes which the French

think should distinguish a person in

authority. How could the Syrians

look up to a High Commissioner

who did not wear trousers with gold

stripes, a coat with magnificent em-

broidery, and a three-cornered hat?

The official whom he appointed as

his chief-of-staff was apparently per-

turbed by the absence of uniform.

This official approaches the Minister of the Interior and asked if he could

not be made a Prefect. He explained

that a Prefect wore a fine uniform

and looked imposing. The Minister

thought this reasonable, but he did

not feel able to fulfill the demand.

The official then went to the Prime

Minister and requested the rank of

Consul because a Consul, too, is en-

titled to a uniform. The case was

considered but such an appointment

was not held to be justified. Finally

the Government was persuaded to

create a special uniform for chief

secretaries, and the official left

Syria well content. Let us hope that

this sartorial concession will indeed

aid in the solution of the Syrian problem!

### Necessity for Clarity

From time to time distinguished Frenchmen deplore the deformation of the French language. Emile Picard of the Académie Française has expressed himself plainly and has condemned the modern tendency to forget that the essential quality of French is clarity. Most of the so-called advanced writers do not aim at clearness but hide an esoteric meaning in tangled phrases. They forget such precepts as that of La Bruyère: "You wish to say that it is cold; then why do you not say: 'It is cold.'" M. Picard reminded his hearers of the demand of Descartes for simplicity. "It is not to please the masses that one should be clear; it is to please the élite." Jules Tannery remarked: "Only naïve persons suppose that if one would write for the uneducated classes one should employ a simple, clear, and natural style. What a mistake! Those who are ignorant will only be edified by phrases as sonorous as they are low, fine incomprehensible words, a bloated and declamatory style." But it is not merely ignorant persons who love sonority. Recent experiences at the Chamber convince one that the politicians are particularly addicted to swollen, meaningless phraseology. They are inclined to repeat the observation which one lately heard after a public meeting: "The speaker was not very good; I understood everything he said." Perhaps the most important task of France, after the confusion of the post-war days, is to return in every domain, literary, artistic, financial, political, to having regard to their price, better than the French. Accordingly, French industrialists are beginning to improve their equipment and are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the French car.

### Alsace-Lorraine

A political and diplomatic development of considerable interest is apparent in the growing movement for the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine. The Government has been preoccupied for some time with the agitation in favor of a more or less independent state. It is said that the autonomous movement is backed by Germanic influences, and it is obvious that France must exercise great tact if the restored provinces are fully to be incorporated in the Republic. Now the matter is given a diplomatic turn by a speech of Christian Rakovsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, in which he declared that Alsace and Lorraine should be returned to Germany. It is impossible to ignore this pronouncement. If M. Rakovsky gives this subject he will make a renewal of friendly relations between France and Russia to say nothing of France and Germany—extremely difficult.

In addition to the reciprocal treat-

competition of the British, and the more dangerous competition of America which began to manufacture bicycles on a large scale.

France held its own and became one of the great exporters of bicycles. Now the same process is to be seen in respect of motorcars. Today France exports automobiles to the value of 1,000,000,000 francs a year and hundreds of thousands of workers are employed in this industry. But now small cars in particular are coming in large numbers from America into the British, the German and even the French market. Apparently America can manufacture motorcars more cheaply than Europe and it is not denied that the imported cars are having regard to their price, better than the French. Accordingly, French industrialists are beginning to improve their equipment and are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the French car.

### Discrimination Described

It is in the interest of France that there should be no discrimination. Perhaps the strongest point made against the present tendencies of the lawmakers is that whatever they do which gives the impression that France is inhospitable must ultimately be ineffective because of the existence of international treaties.

All that happens whenever Parliament expresses itself as opposed to the foreigner is that the ambassadors of the countries concerned are obliged to intervene. These interventions are always successful, and more necessary, and disagreeable to the French Government.

France has signed with a certain number of countries, including the United States of America, consular conventions or reciprocal treaties, in virtue of which the nationals of these countries automatically and legally benefit by any advantages that the French Government accords to the French.

Further investigations prove that the plant which profits most from this treatment is the electric light plant.

*Middlebury Blue Baboon.*

*Young Man (to court clerk):*

"I—ah—er—um—"

*Clerk (to assistant):*

"Henry, bring out one of those marriage license blanks."

*Brown Bull.*

*Sunday School Teacher:*

"Now, why should we always tell the truth?"

*Willie:*

"Because then you don't have to remember what you said."

## FOREIGNERS COMPLAIN OF FRENCH DISCRIMINATION

Many Patriots Criticize and Deplore Tendency Toward Anti-Foreign Legislation, as It Merely Invites Diplomatic Complications

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—So much has been written about the occasional manifestations of xenophobia in France that it is only fair to give credit to those Frenchmen who take right views with regard to the foreign resident. Unnecessary formalities for the foreigner are foolish in France, because France is underpopulated and has need of man-power, and because France has made tourism one of its principal industries and receives every year hundreds of thousands of visitors who spend much money in the country and support a score of trades.

But perhaps worse than the formalities which it is sought to impose are the attempts that are made by a number of deputies to discriminate between the Frenchman and the foreigner whose situation as a desirable resident cannot be called a question. Some time ago in a night meeting the Chamber actually inserted in a bill a provision by which the foreigner (unlike the Frenchman) who acquired property had to pay a special tax of 20 per cent of the purchase price.

### An Unfriendly Law

The law was absurd as well as unfriendly, because it was contrary to existing conventions with America and other countries, and apparently the law, though passed, is not to be applied. Then followed a discussion in the Chamber on the prolongation of leases, and while advantages were to be accorded to the French foreigner, the French was specifically excluded from these benefits.

The tendency to penalize the foreigner is thus to be observed, but happily there are in France many outspoken critics who deal with this anti-foreign legislation as it deserves. To them must be given full credit for their stand. I notice, for example, in the *Paris Soir* an article by Marcel Cabrol, which puts the case clearly and straightforwardly. The writer is not afraid of being considered less patriotic than his fellows, and he, like most right-thinking Frenchmen, endeavours to stem the tide of xenophobia. Foreigners should without exception, he says, be admitted to the legislative benefits which are given to Frenchmen.

It is in the interest of France that there should be no discrimination. Perhaps the strongest point made against the present tendencies of the lawmakers is that whatever they do which gives the impression that France is inhospitable must ultimately be ineffective because of the existence of international treaties. All that happens whenever Parliament expresses itself as opposed to the foreigner is that the ambassadors of the countries concerned are obliged to intervene. These interventions are always successful, and more necessary, and disagreeable to the French Government.

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contain what is called the most-favored-nation clause. In virtue of this clause foreigners belonging to such nations are entitled to all the advantages given to any other foreigners. Since, therefore, the reciprocal treaties of countries which have been put on the same footing as the French, the nationals of these countries have been given the same rights as the French, the most-favored-nation clause in their treaties with France must also automatically benefit and be assimilated with the French.

These arguments, apart from the more general arguments, appear to be conclusive, and M. Cabrol properly points out that unless France wishes to become involved in diplomatic complications and legal impossibilities, legislation which savor of xenophobia must be abandoned.

My purpose is not to criticize the universities and educational foundations enter upon a term of research in this field in the departments of social science and such others as they may see fit.

## UNIT AVIATION PLAN OPPOSED

Brig.-Gen. Campbell King  
Says Service Is an Auxiliary to Army and Navy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Taking exception to charges that high officials of the army and navy are holding down development of aviation because it menaces the future importance of the two establishments in national defense, Brig.-Gen. Campbell King, Assistant Chief of Staff, appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to present the views of the general staff against reorganization of the aviation service as provided in numerous bills pending before the committee.

General King asserted his belief that aviation is essentially an auxiliary force to the Army and Navy and that it should be closely controlled by their officials. The Wainwright bill, for a separate air corps, he said, "violates the fundamental principle of unity of command, necessary at time of war by creating an independent air corps unco-ordinated with the War Department."

He also declared that the present organization is entirely adequate for the development of aviation if sufficient funds are appropriated and that the flying personnel and training facilities in the United States are unsurpassed by any country.

### Discrimination Charge Denied

One of the chief arguments for reorganization, as advanced by the "progressives" in the present aircraft controversy, was brought up by Harry M. Wurzbach (R.), Representative from Texas, when he asked the witness whether there was not some foundation for the charge that the general staff and high army and navy officials, fearing pre-eminence of aircraft over the old establishments and for that reason are not anxious to further its development. General King retorted that the general staff is entirely awake to the growing importance of aviation and that none of its rulings have discriminated against it.

"If the general staff cannot be trusted to advance the interests of the air service properly the country is in a very serious situation," General King declared.

Arguing against reorganization he asserted "that the system we now have, except for the agitation occasioned by the present controversy, has worked very satisfactorily." Objections to control are always found in the military and naval establishments in time of peace, he contended, and do not necessarily indicate fundamental weaknesses.

### Report Indorsed

On the subject of "essential unity of command," it was contended by committee members that there is now lack of this essential unity because of conflicts between the functions of Air and Naval in national defense.

"The President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is not qualified in a technical sense to consider and determine results in problems of command," declared John C. Speaks (R.), Representative from Ohio. This leaves high officials to control operations to their own selfish personal interests he charged.

The only bill upon which the War Department general staff looks with favor is the bill carrying out the recommendations of the Morrow Board, it was brought out. The general staff is determinedly fighting any proposal which would divorce aviation from the army.

"The moment you give the air service a separate standing you destroy essential unity of command," General King declared.

### UNITED STATES CITIZENS VALUABLE SETTLERS

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (P)—United States citizens settling in Canada during the past 12 years brought with them wealth in cash and effects totaling \$163,470,553. In the statement for the last fiscal year of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, figures are given for the past 12 fiscal years. The biggest year was that of 1912-13, when settlers from the United States brought \$25,795,45 to the Dominion. The lowest year was that of 1915-16 when the total was \$6,005,049. In the last fiscal year it was \$6,277,122.

In the last 14 years Michigan sent more of its citizens to become Canadians than any other state. Settlers from Michigan in that period totaled 87,107. From Minnesota came 86,922, from Massachusetts 77,750, from Washington 75,466, from New York 74,067, and from North Dakota 51,042. Other states varied from 30,000 to a few hundreds.

### ART ORGANIZATIONS ELECT BOSTON MAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (P)—Closing its two-day annual meeting at the Metropolitan Museum, the Federal Council on Art Education, a body of men and women representing seven art organizations, elected the following officers: Roy B. Farnum of Boston, president; Holmes Smith of St. Louis, vice-president; Leon L. Winslow of Baltimore, secretary, and James C. Boudreau of Pittsburgh, treasurer. Members attended the meeting from points as far distant as California.

### ORANGES IMPORTED TO CANADA FROM SPAIN

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6. (Special Correspondence)—What is credited as being another result of the campaign for the use of the Atlantic ports of Canada for Canadian imports, is the arrival in St. John of the Lloyd's-Mediterranean liner Val-

negra with 12,000 cases of oranges direct from Seville, Spain. The oranges are consigned to different marmalade manufacturers whose plants are in Hamilton, Toronto, St. Catharines and Winona, Ont. This is the first time that manufacturers of marmalade in Canada have imported their raw produce through Canadian ports; hitherto all such imports going to Ontario by way of New York and the Suspension Bridge, Niagara.

The fruit branch of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa was so interested in the experiment of using Canadian ports for these shipments, that they sent a fruit transportation expert to meet the ship, and to make a very exhaustive study of the conditions under which the fruit is landed and cared for at St. John. It was estimated that the total movement would require two trains and would be in the hands of the manufacturer within 60 hours from landing in St. John.

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## RADIO

STATION WGY  
CELEBRATING  
FOURTH YEARSchenectady Has Been a  
Leader in Progressive  
Experiments

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—WGY, the radiocasting station with the 50,000-watt voice celebrates its fourth birthday Feb. 20. In four years these three letters W. G. and Y have found their way into many countries and languages, but wherever found they mean the same thing, the radiocasting station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

When WGY first went on the air it had a 1000-watt voice. Today it is licensed to speak regularly with 5000 watts power and on Saturday and Sunday the station may express itself with 10 times greater power or superpower. Further, WGY sometimes speaks with four different voices simultaneously for its words and music may be picked up on 41 meters, 109 meters, 1560 meters and 3795 meters.

Many advances have been made in the science of radio but WGY has never lagged behind. In fact it has generally been in the van so far as transmission was concerned. It is through the Schenectady station that the experiments of the great development station at South Schenectady have been carried on. It was WGY that radiocast for the first time in this or any other country on 50,000 watts; it was WGY that conducted a series of experiments using alternately horizontal and vertical radiation; it was WGY that performed successful 250-mile radio relay on 560-meter wavelength.

Because of the activity of the radio engineering and research departments of the General Electric Company in the development of this as yet little known science, Schenectady has become the center of radio investigation and WGY the proving station. At South Schenectady the home of the 54-acre transmitter developmental station, special transmitters operating on 41, 109, 1560 and 379.5 meters have been erected and almost nightly are on the air with programs of WGY, while at nearby and remote stations, on land and on sea, in the tropics and in the Far North, transmitters are obtaining transmission data on the various wavelengths. The engineers hope to reach the point where transmission of quality may be accurately forecast under all con-

ditions. WGY is not only a source of entertainment and information for many thousands of people but it is the instrument by means of which pioneer work in radio is being carried out.

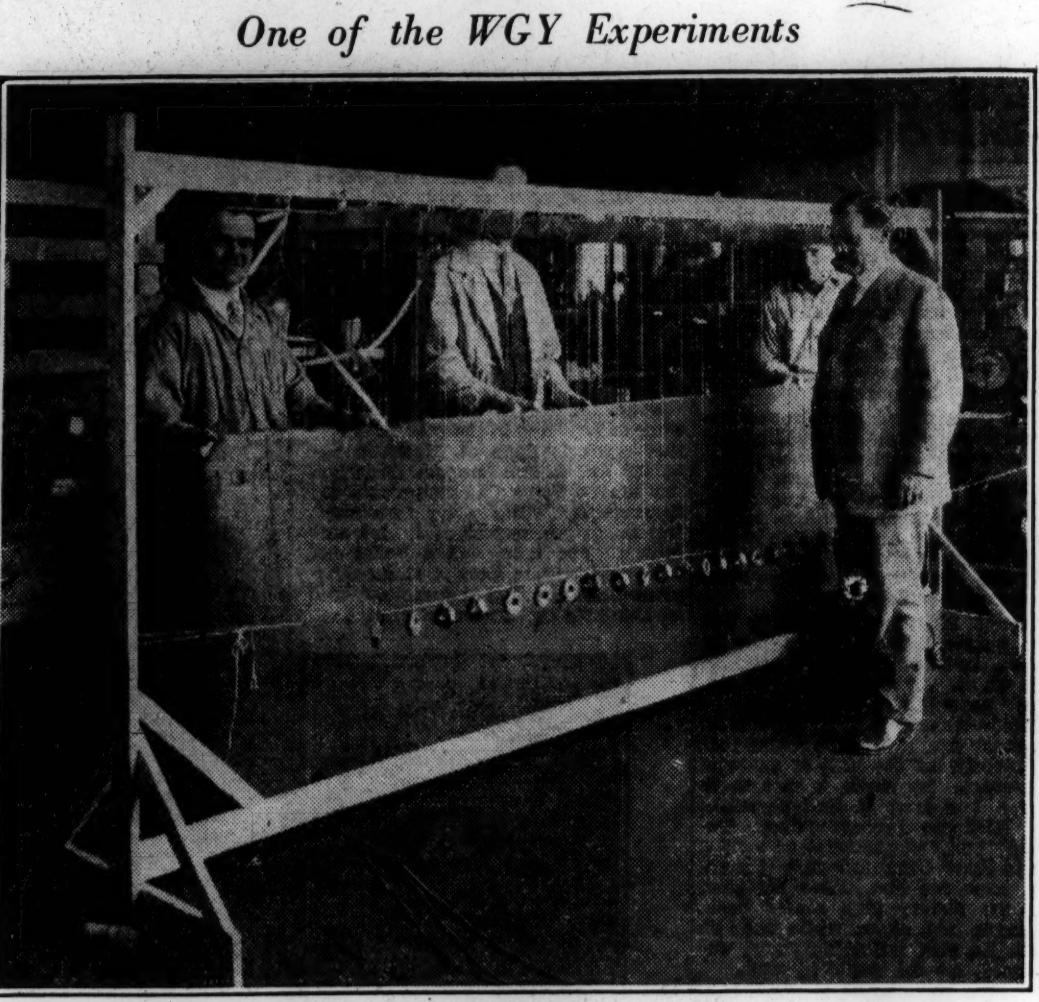
From the time of its formal opening four years ago, WGY avoided the inclusion of "mechanical" numbers, that is, selections produced by phonograph or player piano. The Department of Commerce recognized the studio-produced program by creating a special class, known as Class B, in which were included only those stations which did not depend upon mechanical music.

From the first, Martin F. Rice, manager of radiocasting for the General Electric Company, saw that progress in program development would be seriously handicapped if the stations were dependent upon programs originating in the studio. Within a year WGY's engineers began the development of remote control stations wire-connected to the studio. Now the Schenectady station has one of the most elaborate systems of remote control of any station in the country. Public halls, churches and theaters in Schenectady and five points within the study by wires then Albany were in a similar way, and a short time later a pair of wires spanned the 150 miles to New York.

Through its affiliations with WJZ, WGY has advantage of tapping into the remote control system of the New York station which includes wires to Washington and to station WRC. During the last year, WGY extended its lines westward and is now connected to station WFBL in Syracuse, WHAM in Rochester and WMAK in Buffalo. Wire connection gives great elasticity to programs. Practically the whole State becomes the studio of WGY and anything originating in any city in the system is made available to radiocast.

WGY is the only radiocasting station in the system that is technically equipped to radiocast anything originating in any other station.

Simultaneously with the development of the wire system, engineers have been engaged in the development of radio relay. Two years ago, the portable radiocasting station of 50 watts was tried out. The station, fitted up on a truck, was transported to church or theater and directly to the amplifiers and microphone. The output of the microphone was then radiocast on 100 meters picked up by WGY and re-radiocast on the station wavelength. Later work has resulted in the development of 1560-meters as the ideal wavelength for re-radiocast relay service within a distance of 250 miles. WCAD, the station of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., radiocasts WGY by means of the 1560-meter wave, every Thursday night. Residents of northern New York therefore receive programs which originate in New York, Washington, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Schenectady and Albany.



This Shows Dr. E. W. F. Alexanderson, the Well-Known Radio Inventor, Studying the Activity of Radio Waves in Horizontal and Vertical Planes at WGY. This Is Just One of the Many Progressive Experiments Carried on by the General Electric Company Mentioned in the Accompanying Article.

## WOAH, Omaha, Neb. (525 Meters)

6 p. m.—Orchestra and soloists. 7—After-dinner hour. Speakers and musical program. Chamber of Commerce. His- tory and geography. 7—Cecil Arnold, scientist. 8—T. E. Gaddis, 9—Classical. 10:30—Frank Hodek and his Nightingale orchestra. 11—Arthur Hays and his organ.

## WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 6:55-7:05—W. A. Philpot Jr. on "Coins and Colaige." 7—Wesley Hubbard Club, vocal. 8—T. E. Gaddis, 9—Classical. 10:30—Jack Gardner's orchestra.

## KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Universal Bible class, conducted by the Rev. M. W. Wolf. 8—Organ recital by Mrs. E. G. Rountree. 9—Frank Tilton, boy pianist. 10—West Coast serenade program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME  
KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Concert\* orchestra: Max Steiner, conductor. 8:15—Anna Case, soprano.

## WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—Sunday hour for farmers: music. 6—Radio Bible class. 7:30—Service at City Temple. 7—A Presbyterian church. 8—Piano recital by Mrs. C. C. Cross. 9—Wesleyan, Williams, Boston College, Brown, Bowdoin, Middlebury and Trinity Colleges. 10:30—Music. 11—Cupola Place Orchestra, direction of W. Edward Boyce.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME  
KGO, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Dance—music; intermission piano solos, by Curt Kremer.

## KGO, Oakland, Calif. (881 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"The Geisha," a Japanese musical comedy. Libretto by Owen Hall, music by Sidney Jones, presented under the direction of Carl Anderson. 10—Grand march program by Girvin-Deuel's California Collegians.

## KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (492 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Stock market quotations. 6:30 p. m.—Town Crier. 6:35—Waldemar Lind and his orchestra. 7—Radio Club, vocal. 8—Monte De Los Angeles Orchestra, "Dinner" Code direction.

## KKE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)

8 p. m.—To 1 a. m.—Dance program by KKE. 10—Orchestra, his orchestra. 11—Stock market quotations. 12—Town Crier. 13—Radio Club, vocal. 14—Monte De Los Angeles Orchestra, "Dinner" Code direction.

## KPO, New York City (454 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music; Columbia University Lecture; Dorothy Chancellor Curyan, pianist. 7—"Lambay Lady"; "Pop" Dunn, 8—Grand Concert. 9—"Special artists" program.

## KPOX, San Francisco, Calif. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

## KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Concert\* orchestra: Max Steiner, conductor. 8:15—Anna Case, soprano.

## WFAF, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—Sunday hour for farmers: music. 6—Radio Bible class. 7:30—Service at First Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME  
CFC, Calgary, Alta. (455 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Calgary.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME  
KTCI, Seattle, Wash. (305 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle.

## KOP, Portland, Ore. (288 Meters)

7 p. m.—Commodore dinner concert. 8—John B. Kennedy. 9—Henry Hadley and his Philharmonic Orchestra. 10—Mary Justice, contralto. 11—Jeanette Ross, accordion. 12—Helen Leonard's Frolic.

## KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)

9 p. m.—Scottish program by Blanche MacGregor. 10—"Ladies' Appreciation" service. William L. Widmer.

## WEAF, New York City (454 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music; Columbia University Lecture; Dorothy Chancellor Curyan, pianist. 7—"Lambay Lady"; "Pop" Dunn, 8—Grand Concert. 9—"Special artists" program.

## KPOX, San Francisco, Calif. (316 Meters)

5 p. m.—Organ recital by Marshall W. Giselman at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. 6—Waldemar Lind and his orchestra. 7—Radio Club, vocal. 8—Montgomery, Cyrus Trobath, director. 8:35—Perry's Orchestra. 9—Program by Anna Case, soprano.

## WPOX, Long Beach, Calif. (225 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach.

Evening Features  
FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 14  
ESTERN STANDARD TIME  
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

10:55 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1:30 p. m.—"The Story of the Cross," by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 2—"The Compass Club, Dell Baker, America's Composed soprano. 5:45—From the Boston City Club, piano recital. 6—Golden Gate Quartet. 7—Montgomery, Cyrus Trobath, director. 8:30—Concert by the Monte Carlo Club.

## WEEL, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Irvine Roemer's Washington Orchestra. 8—"Bible talk." 8:15—Zoo Talk. 9—The annual meeting of the J. W. C. Club.

## WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Dinner music" from KDKA. 7:45—"Home-Lover" Club. 11:30—"Great Carnival." 1 a. m.—"Coon-Sanders Original Nighthawks."

## WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Rebroadcasts of Little Symphony Orchestra from KDKA." 6:45—Lectures and discussions on problems, questions and answers by Thomas McCarron. 7:45—Daniel Kuntz and his Repertory Theater Orchestra, radiocast from the Pittsburgh Post studio. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—Program by C. H. Anthony Jr., mandolin; Frank Peifer, trumpet. 10:15—"Glen" and the Villa Borgesque, The Pines Near a Catacomb, The Pines of the Janiculum, The Pines in the Appian Way; "The Garden of the Gods," in C. H. Anthony. 11—Adagio molto, Allegro molto, Allegro con brio, Andante cantabile, con moto, Menetruo, Allegro molto, Allegro vivace, 10—Girando, Allegro molto, Allegro vivace a vivace. 10—Girando quintet.

## WZBZ, Boston Springfield, Mass. (242 and 328 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Rebroadcasts of Little Symphony Orchestra from KDKA." 6:45—Lectures and discussions on problems, questions and answers by Thomas McCarron. 7:45—Daniel Kuntz and his Repertory Theater Orchestra, radiocast from the Pittsburgh Post studio. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—Program by C. H. Anthony Jr., mandolin; Frank Peifer, trumpet. 10:15—"Glen" and the Villa Borgesque, The Pines Near a Catacomb, The Pines of the Janiculum, The Pines in the Appian Way; "The Garden of the Gods," in C. H. Anthony. 11—Adagio molto, Allegro molto, Allegro con brio, Andante cantabile, con moto, Menetruo, Allegro molto, Allegro vivace, 10—Girando, Allegro molto, Allegro vivace a vivace. 10—Girando quintet.

## WZK, Pittsburgh, Pa. (455 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Rebroadcasts of Little Symphony Orchestra from KDKA." 6:45—Lectures and discussions on problems, questions and answers by Thomas McCarron. 7:45—Daniel Kuntz and his Repertory Theater Orchestra, radiocast from the Pittsburgh Post studio. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—Program by C. H. Anthony Jr., mandolin; Frank Peifer, trumpet. 10:15—"Glen" and the Villa Borgesque, The Pines Near a Catacomb, The Pines of the Janiculum, The Pines in the Appian Way; "The Garden of the Gods," in C. H. Anthony. 11—Adagio molto, Allegro molto, Allegro con brio, Andante cantabile, con moto, Menetruo, Allegro molto, Allegro vivace, 10—Girando, Allegro molto, Allegro vivace a vivace. 10—Girando quintet.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A New Bible Dictionary

A New Standard Bible Dictionary, edited by Melanchthon W. Jacobus and others. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$7.50.

ANOTHER striking evidence that recent heated controversies have not lessened, but rather increased the public's interest in the Scriptures, lies before us in the New Standard Bible Dictionary. This work, first published in 1909, has been rewritten by nearly three-score editors and contributors representing many of the leading theological institutions and denominations of the Christian world. These writers have put into their work earnest study and a vast accumulation of knowledge gathered from the wide fields covered by Biblical research, investigation, and interpretation. The result is a volume which includes all the old material and much new material which further illuminates the Bible pages.

## Appearance Creditable

The selection of the editors and contributors insures a work free from sectarian bias or denominational prejudice. These Bible students include members of such theological and educational institutions as Harvard Theological Seminary, Boston; Universalist Theological Seminary, University of Michigan, Toronto; University of Oxford University of Aberdeen, Scotland; St. Andrews College, Sydney, Australia, etc. Some of the well-known names from the list of those who have prepared able articles for the dictionary are: Jacobus, Moffatt, Driver, Milligan, Nourse, Zenos, Dodd, Guthrie, Ropes of Harvard, etc. Naturally, with such writers, the work bears evidence that from their standpoint the sole purpose has been reverently to present the truth fairly and impartially. It may not be too much to say that they have produced a guide to the Scriptures treating of their historical, literary, social, and religious facts and problems.

The external and internal appearance of this Bible Dictionary is alike creditable to editors and publisher.

## Lest We Forget

New Is the Time, by Arthur Ponsonby. London: Parsons. 5s. net. M. PONSONBY'S new book is an exposure of war and the causes of war—a detailed, argued and indignant exposure. The moral of its title is the moral of the book—that it is idle to expect that the forces which make for peace can be organized into successful resistance when war is already imminent or has been declared. The baseness and stupidity of war must be exposed before the countries engaged in it have supplied themselves with the very strongest reason for exploiting the alleged diamond of war rather than the spelling waste and tragic futility. "Now is the time" for building up the resources of common decency and sanity which will make the part of later war-brokers more difficult than it has ever been before.

At this moment, with the world deep in the trough of disillusion from the biggest war of history, there should be little enough difficulty in gaining acceptance for most of Mr. Ponsonby's indictment. This generation, at least, knows well enough that war does not pay in any sense, material or moral. But what of the next generation, which, if it is allowed, will assuredly forget much of the bitter lesson that has been newly learned during the last 10 years? Mr. Ponsonby hopes that the lesson will be remembered if the utter unreason of the whole business is constantly emphasized.

Well, that represents one line of approach to the problem and it has rarely been covered with more care and thoroughness than in the present volume. But the war mentality as engendered in the people of a country (as distinguished from that of Mr. Ponsonby's analysis—"au-morality," "the established ruling mind") is not a reasonable thing and it would be a mistake to rely exclusively on purely reasonable processes to defeat it. Let us argue as

## Delightfully Trivial

The Money Box, by Robert Lynd. London: Methuen & Co. 6s.

WE SHOULD like to know what Mr. Robert Lynd ever pauses, when in hand, as to what to say next, or how to say it, and whether his manuscript ever presents the appearance of Robert Stevenson's, who regarded the art of elimination as the greatest of all arts. We can think of distinguished men of letters who have spent half a week on a single sentence and been discontented with it at the end; we remember Flaubert, who spent days and nights in the choice of a single word, and Henry James, who would stand still in a heavy shower, without an umbrella over his head, rather than find shelter before he had thought of the exactly right way to express what he had to say. Need they really have been quite so laboriously in earnest to satisfy—not necessarily, not probably, others, but

## An Old Maid of France

Article from, by Emile Henriet, translated by Henry Longman Stuart. New York: The Viking Press. \$2.

PERHAPS the prime reason for awarding a French Academy prize to Emile Henriet for this novel was that it presents a panorama of a century of French life. To the French reader one can imagine that the successive scenes, the background of history, economic and social changes between 1817 and 1914, must be by far the most significant contribution made by this book. On the other hand, readers outside of France, those who have not by memory or tradition lived through just such successive political and social transitions, will be more interested in the characters than in the background, especially in "Article herself."

Article Brus was just an old maid in Bordeaux. With unvarying single-mindedness M. Henriet has portrayed her humble life, beginning with her immediate ancestors. We see Article, the child, helping her mother in the house above the shop where a monkey with a tangled spool of thread proclaimed the business of hemp and twine. We see Grandmother, the wealthy and new venture with a lumpy per. We see Article betrothed to a young soldier in 1870 and bereft of her betrothed. We see her a dependent in Uncle Propter's house, sacrificing a new love of the sake of a cousin, devoting herself to caring for other women's children and to performing every bit of drudgery that no one else cared to undertake. It is Article, too, who knows all about the many branches of the family and keeps up all the connections.

The motive of Article's life was self-sacrifice, so patient and inevitably

pursued that it became a kind of glory to her. Perhaps in the end she sometimes questioned if she had been wise never to have sought her own happiness; and then she would shake her head and say, "It is so!" meaning that right is right whatever other people may say or do.

This simple life seems like one that could have been lived anywhere and at any time, but as a matter of fact, the history of France in the nineteenth century made Article's life what it was.

Her lifetime covered the span of the rise and fall of the fall of the bourgeoisie in France.

There was the downfall of the old régime, the collapse of the Empire and the establishment of the Republic; there were the Prussian invasions of 1870 and 1914; there were the fabulous forties and the romantic nineties, nowhere more

fabulous or more romantic than in France; there was the introduction of machinery, the rise of great commercial families, church troubles, labor troubles, and the crash left by the war. All these great movements and events brought prosperity or adversity to most folk like the Bruns, and even to the last of these, old Aunt Article. Her life covered an epoch.

This is not a book to rouse instant enthusiasm or attention. It is rather a book that grows on one. The style is simple, sometimes almost naive, and somewhat sentimental? Its greatest beauty is its transparency, the perfect adaptability of the style to the mood, and thought. It is meant to convey. Not a little of our pleasure comes from the way in which it is turned into English. Mr. Henry Longman Stuart's translation never jars on the reader. There can be no higher praise.

The motive of Article's life was self-sacrifice, so patient and inevitably

have searched far and wide for all manner of helps for their dictionary, but they have utterly overlooked the remarkable contributions to Bible study made by a New England woman of our own day. When a dictionary of the English language justifies its name of the "Practical Standard Dictionary" by including in its definitions of Bible terms those of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, it would seem in place for the authors of a Bible dictionary not to neglect the same authority.

I. C. T.

## "Unposted Letters"

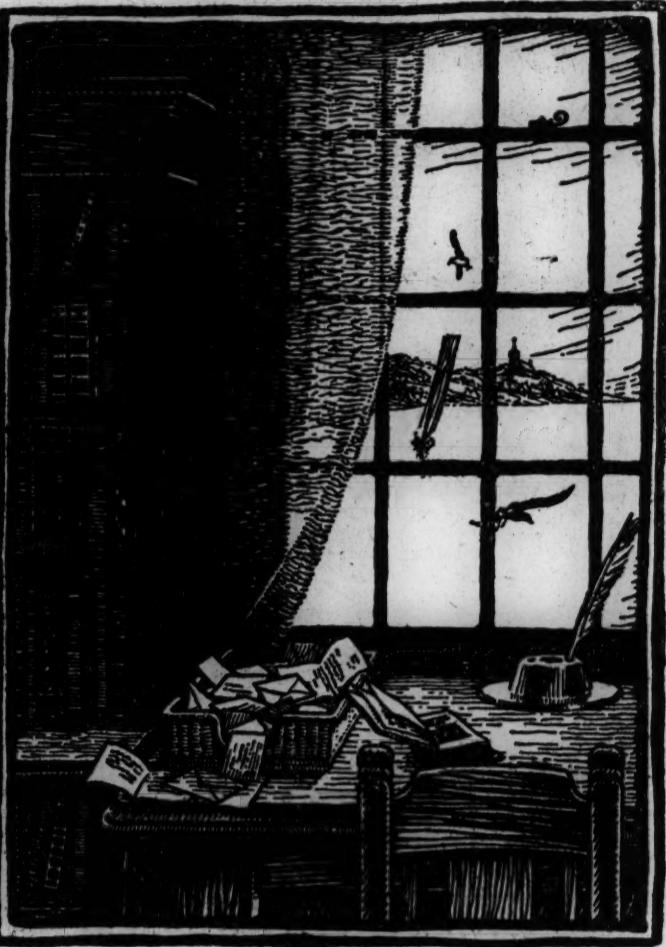


Illustration from John O'London's Collection of "Letters to Gog and Magog," From His Weekly (Putnam).

## The New Sonneteer

The Sonnet Today—and Yesterday, by David Morton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

FOR days from disappearing in the United States during 10 years of free verse popularity, the sonnet, most aristocratic and traditional of common verse forms, has experienced what might almost be called a renaissance. True, it has suffered changes of fashion in thought, language and technique, but it has thrived. And this, Mr. Morton, himself a sonneteer and now professor of poetry at Amherst College, explains, is because the sonnet form

follows what he describes as the natural development of a thought—an idea or emotion achieving full growth or intensity, followed by a secondary expression of changed pitch, character and direction. "One is reminded," Mr. Morton writes, "of the career of a rocket fired into the night sky—the accumulated momentum, the high point of the ascent, the heather glow against the close green turt and dark granite, the brown streams rush down the upland valleys and babble through the woods on the fringe of the moor, and the high Tors look out to catch the far gleam of the sea both to the north and south, it will be seen that there was material for a very Odyssey of poetry."

The author does not wholly

attain to that is due partly to the difficulties inherent in the making of a fresh record of ordinary doings, and partly, perhaps, to her habit of turning aside rather too frequently from her pleasant, idle journey, so full of color, to present philosophy and morals; heavy companions whom one might meet and pass a word with in the account of such a journey, but whose too frequent presence is apt to marle it.

The episode of the French in particular is too grave and angular to fit easily into the book's light framework.

But the author has a very real

enthusiasm for the moor (the cause

of which those who have seen and

known it will understand and those

who have not will very likely in-

vestigate), a pleasant, unforced ex-

pression of humor, and a happy knack of portraying vividly those around her. The result is a book full of sunshine and idleness, with an ex-

cellent, if small, gallery of Devon-

shire folk. Indeed, the picture of

Mary of the Plaids, with her frank

exposition of the virtues and vices of the pony trap, is one of the best

things in the book.

Book Reviews

## in Brief

Rhoda Fair, by Clarence Budington Kelland (New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2), has for heroine a daughter of a thief who reformed and lived an upright life for the last 20 years of her life. Rhoda, who bears her mother's notorious name, is torn between the "thrill" of crime and the careful precepts of her mother's later years. To add to the confusion she meets two men, each of whom appeals to one of the sides of her nature. A packet of stolen diamonds is given into her hands by one of these men and they remain as a symbol to her. The tale leads across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, and on to Egypt and Jerusalem. There it finally comes to a sharp but natural end. Mr. Kelland is a practical story-teller. His Rhoda Fair is strongly drawn, and made interesting quite aside from the adventures she is plunged into. The co-ordination gives the reader more than just a thrilling story.

In the twentieth century the son-

net has seen changes. It has lost

that formality which Milton had

so nobly upon it and Wordsworth upheld. Though a George Sterling may write as the Victorians did, with high seriousness, the century is better expressed by Rupert Brooke's more natural utterance, by Edna St. Vincent Millay's lightness. Yet though sympathy today carries back to the Elizabethan sonnet, the difference between the two periods is marked. Poetry, words and grace, and country language expressed the genuine emotion of the early day; natural language and intimacy now take their place. For organ music is substituted the violin solo. Into the stiff and arbitrary form has been poured a free and winging lyricism. Here Mr. Morton quotes Arthur Davison Fiske and Rupert Brooke again. The character portraiture of Edwin Arlington Robinson he holds to be another type of sonnet peculiar to the twentieth century. To the sonnet used as the standard in a narrative poem he does not give consideration. It is, however, well within his conclusion as to the vivifying effect of freedom on the sonnet to say that it is the sonnet that is instinctive and inherent in man's mental and emotional processes.

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# Music News of the World

## Conductor, Player and Composer

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

BERLIOZ once complained of conductors. The conductor, he said, is the most relentless foe of the composer. It was this that led Berlioz to conduct his own works. He did not want them to be maligned by a man who had no nothing to do with their birth.

The example of Berlioz is striking.

But to tell the truth, conductors have, since that time, not lost, but gained ground to such an extent that today it is well to remember Berlioz's word.

The conductor has become the king of musical life. And it would be incorrect to say that composers generally are not content with this gradual change of things. So far as they write for orchestra, they wholly depend upon the conductor.

But most we not confess that the conductor who behaves like a prima donna is no less disagreeable than his predecessor in public favor? Is it not absurd that a man who does not play an instrument should be allowed to play with a full of instruments in a way which exceeds the tricks of a comedian? The public, of course, allows itself to be deceived by this abundance of gesture. Conducting at present has, no doubt, something grotesque about it. External movement ought to keep pace with emotion. But very often, the less emotional music is, the more the conductor tries to make the public believe that he has been deeply moved. He appears overestatic, where not the least trace of ecstasy is to be found.

### The Example of Nikisch

In ordinary circumstances, the expression of the eye as well as the manner of the conductor in general can contribute a good deal to the impression of the music. In this respect Artur Nikisch was the greatest of all conductors, because the more he progressed the simpler became his manner, the more expressive his music. He was the last representative of romanticism in conducting. A romantic conductor never exaggerates. He is too deeply permeated with music to play the part of a comedian. Most present-day conductors, belonging to an unromantic period, emphasize, for that very season, mimic expression. If this goes on it might even conceivably lead to the decay of music itself.

For let us not forget that all scores are nothing but symbols of what the composer has imagined. In this, music widely differs from all other arts, particularly that of painting.

A picture remains what it is. But a score waits for the conductor who understands it and tries to express the meaning of the composer. There are such composers as Mahler, who, knowing by experience how far a conductor may transform a work by arbitrary interpretation, has done his best to temper the self-satisfaction of the conductor by the punctilious exactitude of his signs. But was he able to protect his work from the willful treatment of his interpreter?

The question of tempo lies both in the head and in the hands of the conductor. He may be a very good conductor, but a very bad musician. The one does not exclude the other. To this circumstance are due the great differences in the way in which many masterpieces are rendered. It is the art of the conductor to make his weak points appear as his virtues. And the public, ignorant of the actual facts, may be overenthusiastic just in the wrong place.

### Chamber Orchestras

It is not mere chance, but a natural consequence of the conductor's tyranny that present musical production is not so kind to him as it was in the past. If the movement initiated on one side by Arnold Schönberg, on the other by Igor Stravinsky, goes on, conductors will be at a loss how to show their exaggerated ecstasy. For the chamber music orchestra leaves far less to the will of the conductor than the Wagnerian or Stravinsky orchestra, with its glowing colors. Even Dvorak and Ravel are more amiable toward conductors than the younger composers of our time. The present state of orchestral composition has, of course, been caused also by the general evolution of music, but undoubtedly the arbitrary manner of most of the present-day conductors takes an important part in it.

Considering what the conductor has done, the sins of the player appear smaller than his by far. Once the player was the enemy of the composer. Take, for instance, the innumerable transcriptions of works introduced into piano literature by Franz Liszt. He, who was the greatest virtuoso of the nineteenth century, was, on the one hand, a great benefactor, while on the other he violated some of the most sacred rights of the composer. Who was a greater propagandist than he? In transporting popular music and

Irene Howland Nicoll

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conducting, do not forget to be musicians, is beyond doubt. When playing a Bach Concerto in G minor, as he did on that evening, he recalled old Philipp Emanuel Bach, the son of Johann Sebastian, or this master himself, as maestro di capella. These musicians sitting at the cembalo led the orchestra by signs of their head and other movements. Of course, the effect of their conducting cannot be imagined by posterity. Besides, the prime violin was their assistant.

This form of conducting (which not long before was introduced by the pianist Egon Wellesz) is based on a great scale. He conveys "impe" with leading the tutt, but leaves the orchestra to itself when he is playing the soloist's part. He is an excellent player, though in certain moments the dynamism of the keyboard escapades him. His musicianship was particularly striking in the second movement. The lyric depth of Johann Sebastian Bach cannot be better expressed than by his playing.

It is to be hoped that Furtwängler will be one of the conductors to re-establish the right of music and give the composer his own. For, after all, it is the imaginative power of the man who writes the scores that gives the world its great moments.

## New Ballets in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Jan. 18

SLOW as the Vienna Opera has been in perceiving and assimilating modern music and modern methods of stage designing and stage management, the recent evolution of dancing and the form of artistic expression has been even more reluctant to accept her.

Richard Strauss, rather unprogressive recently in his theatrical aims, brought a welcome change in this respect during his directorship at the Staatsoper. Through his initiative the antiquated methods were to some extent replaced by more interesting work. Heinrich Kröller, whom Strauss brought here from Munich to stage his ballet, "The Legend of Joseph," has subjected the corps-de-ballet of the Staatsoper to a process of rehabilitation. The old ballets, chiefly naïve elaborations on Viennese waltzes, were discarded, and more advanced theories of dancing introduced.

However, even Kröller's efforts, though praiseworthy innovations, did not suffice. He deserves credit for a possible production of Stravinsky's "Pulcinella," but this was the same order, this is, the last.

A picture remains what it is. But a score waits for the conductor who understands it and tries to express the meaning of the composer. There are such composers as Mahler, who, knowing by experience how far a conductor may transform a work by arbitrary interpretation, has done his best to temper the self-satisfaction of the conductor by the punctilious exactitude of his signs. But was he able to protect his work from the willful treatment of his interpreter?

The question of tempo lies both in the head and in the hands of the conductor. He may be a very good conductor, but a very bad musician. The one does not exclude the other.

To this circumstance are due the great differences in the way in which many masterpieces are rendered. It is the art of the conductor to make his weak points appear as his virtues. And the public, ignorant of the actual facts, may be overenthusiastic just in the wrong place.

### Other Experiments

The same experiment was tried by Kröller with Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" Suite, which had to undergo some rather violent changes of tempo and dynamics to suit Kröller's scenario.

The ballet scene named "The Wedding of the Doves," from Brunnens opera, "The Birds," is, at least,

musically the most fragile and ephemeral of the arts. And he was quite right.

It is a little surprising therefore

to find so many musicians contribut-

ing "a flux of words to the pen."

Instead of songs without words they offer us words without songs. No doubt this is sometimes to our advantage; but, meanwhile, music herself is slowly sinking in the sea of ink. And instead of pulling her out, musicians are constantly emptying still more painful over her—poor Stravinsky's Muse!

Yet the journalist, using that word in its better sense, has his place in the musical sun. Probably he performs his most important function when he acts as a kind of ambassador between musicians and the public. Mr. Toye himself is such an ambassador and both parties ought to be grateful to "The Well-Tempered Musician."

It would be difficult to find common sense about music more tightly packed between two covers. Wilde, it is true, said that nothing succeeds like excess, but, in his attitude toward the art of music, Mr. Toye has almost an excess of common sense. After reading hundred pages without discovering a single statement to contradict, one felt rather inclined to go outside and get up an argument with anyone about anything. One never has this feeling, by the way, when reading Mr. Ernest Newman or Professor Weissmann. Generally speaking, the more stimulating a critic is the more the reader wants to disagree with him.

Mr. Toye is an exception and an admirable critic because his common sense saves him from bothering unduly about the foundations of critical belief. Like Rossini, he lump all music into two categories itself precisely and exclusively with regard to music. Mr. Lualdi has not failed, in connection with "Un Ballo in Maschera," to bring out once more the words, "eternal" and "immortal." That seems to me rather dangerous in an artistic discussion. I think, for my part, that it is needless to point out that all that man creates is fragile in respect of time. The proud monuments of Assyria or of Egypt are less perishable than music, that is certain. But I think, as I said at the outset, that the duration of each form of art depends, apart from the value of the thought, upon the resistance of the material employed. Hence we must resign ourselves to the admission that music is of all arts the most ephemeral.

Without doubt it is for this reason

the most moving and eloquent of human "ways of dreaming."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Living Valentines, and Those On Lace Paper

THERE is a small and miscellaneous shop in my town whose proprietress keeps track of all the festivals, and in whose window coming events cast their shadows quite a long time before. So I have known, earlier than I should otherwise have thought of it, that St. Valentine's Day was coming, and have turned casually meditative to realize that this small shop window in a New England town advertises a holiday whose origin is lost in the shadow of antiquity. All the antiquarians seem to be sure of it that the good man dubbed St. Valentine had nothing at all to do with it; and that only by later accident of history was his name given to the tender messages that mankind has so long associated with the fourteenth of February. For all we know, he might not have liked it—or again, he may have been just the kind of man for the celebration, in which case he would have liked it much. For it has been plausibly argued that youths and maidens celebrated a kind of St. Valentine's Day in pagan Rome, and so a festival that had once been held in honor of Pan and Juno became St. Valentine's because he happened to be the saint whose day in the calendar stood nearest the date of the pagan celebration. And along, of course, came Cupid, who could no more be kept out of the celebration in the Christian era than he could in the pagan. But this is more or less the erudite guess of some antiquarians. So I know, for certain, when I see my townswoman hanging up her annual display of valentines, that she is unwittingly helping to perpetuate a festival that for hundreds and hundreds of years has recurrently added something to the gayety of humanity. ♦ ♦ ♦

In those remote days, however, each valentine (though the name had not been invented) stood on his or her feet; there would have been no paper or cardboard valentines to hang in any shop window, and these living valentines chose each other by drawing lots. My favorite dictionary tells me that a valentine is "a sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14 is sacred."

"Or again, says my learned friend, a valentine is 'a letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day.'"

Such sentiments, of course, are often highly sentimental and tasteless productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, characteristics, etc., of the recipient.

So it was when my favorite dictionary was young, but he is growing

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily News Paper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Postage price, payable in advance, postpaid, to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents; single copies, 25 cents.

WILLIAM T. ALBERT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. It is desired that they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Monitor regularly from a news stand will find it on sale at the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of sending copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic Foreign

14 pages..... 4 cents 2 cents

26 to 34 pages..... 6 cents 4 cents

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NEWS OFFICES

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Journal  
Christian Science Sentinel  
The Herald of Christian Science  
Christian Science News  
Christian Science Quarterly

old-fashioned, and I sometimes fear I must sooner or later get a new one for the sake of the new words. He would be glad to know, for I am sure he detested them, that the so-called "comic" valentines (which came into being in the most objectionable form in about the middle of the nineteenth century) have nowdays almost completely disappeared. There are none of these atrocities in my townswoman's window, though there are valentines in her display whose intention is humorous. Their humor is meant to "make merry" the recipient and to share a smile, is, after all, an excellent expression of affection.

But I have been led to digress; and the idea I left behind me was that the "ord" "valentine" has come nowdays to mean the missive rather than the giver or recipient. And the "sentiment" expressed is meant to be taken lightly, though there are faded valentines of fifty years and more, now preserved in collections, from which still emanates a charm of seriousness; as when the sender of one such missive took pen in hand and wrote as part of his offering:

"If thus unseem I dare to woo,  
Doubt not my honor or intent,  
But let this truth remembered be,  
True love is always diffident."

A writer in the early part of the eighteenth century left a record of contemporary valentine practice:

"On the eve of St. Valentine's Day the young folks in England and Scotland, by a very ancient custom, celebrate a little festival. An equal number of maidens and bachelors get together; each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of lots, the maidens taking the men's billets, and the men the maidens'; so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his valentine, and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines; but the man sticks faster to the valentine that has failed to him than to the valentine to whom he has failed." After which it appears that the same wretchedness followed neighborhood parties and merrymaking in which the valentines figured in their proper combinations; and, as it seems to me at this distance, the fact that each youth and maiden had two valentines must have been as good as a chaperon. Nor was this only a popular festival. ♦ ♦ ♦

When Master Pepys was writing the famous diary, it was the proper thing among the fashionables to celebrate St. Valentine's Day in the same manner; and Master Pepys, in 1667, took it quite as a matter of course when little Will Mercer turned up at Mrs. Pepys' valentine and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty; and we were both well pleased with it," "I am also," continued Master Pepys, "this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5; but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines." Two years earlier he had written his satisfaction at having been drawn as a valentine by "Mrs. Pierce's little girl," because naturally a little girl was satisfied with a smaller valentine gift than he would have had to make to a bigger and older one! About them, too, we perhaps discover the beginning of the modern valentine as we know it, for the diarist commented: "But here I do first observe the fashion of drawing mottoes as well as names, say Mrs. Pierce, who drew my wife, did draw also a motto, and this girl drew another for me, that mine was, I forget; but my wife was, 'Most courteous and fair.' " On these occasions in high life the present given by a gentleman to his valentine was often so expensive that to be drawn as a valentine by Mrs. Pierce's little girl was genuine matter of self-congratulation for Master Pepys. ♦ ♦ ♦

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But that was long before the day of the inexpensive and efficient postage stamp, whereby valentine-making became an industry; and that was before the invention of the greeting card and the establishment of an even greater industry that now includes valentines. Without these helps—the obliging postage stamp, the valentine manufacturers, and now the makers of greeting cards, with their busy company of designers, versifiers, and epigrammatists—I suspect that St. Valentine's Day might be the time when a valentine has become obsolete. But who can say? And, as things are, when I see my townswoman decorations by the window, it is pleasant to think of her, in her apron and spectacles, as preparing once more a centurys old annual festival. Or again, it may give a passing entertainment to imagine good St. Valentine himself, looking at my townswoman decorating her window, and exclaiming merrily, "Well, well, well! What an odd way to celebrate me!"

R. B.

## Flowers at a Chinese New Year's Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blossoms for the New Year,  
Twisting branches, heavy broidering—  
Rubric, crimson, purple saffron,  
Painted shades from Gold, Cathay;

Plinante stalks in waving graces  
Falling from the red wood jar—

Petaled broderies for sale  
As the crowd surged by.

A coal cart stopped. A sooted face  
Of torpid bronze

Was lifted by the window ledge—

Dreamed back to a low mud house,

When China Ming sunshine  
Brought the apricot and peach

By the wall, where all lay buried.

Then flowers were blooming free—  
Still the crowd surged by.

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

At dawn on the hill overlooking the Great Sound the purple mists hung like gossamer over the land and sea and the quietness seemed to wrap itself around in folds. From beyond the horizon came one ray of light, and then a rosy glow spread over the sky with splendor. Steadily rising, the sun pushed aside the haze and smiled until the grass, heavily laden with dew, glistened like a cardinal winged his way to a shallow rock cistern and took his bath. He was joined by others of the feathered family—blue birds, cat birds and vireos. The cardinal topped the tallest cedar and quickly whistled his best advice, "Don't worry, don't worry, don't worry." From a neighboring tree came the answer, "Not a bit, not a bit, not a bit." Nature had broken the stillness with the song of a bird and stirred up the joy of living.

Looking out on Ely's Harbor there

## Morning—Bermuda

was not a breeze in the air or a ripple on the ocean, but reflections everywhere. Under the calm harbor waters could be seen the strata of rock and sand, bringing out many shades of color. On the farther shore a deep red oleander was mirrored in all its rich coloring. It lent brilliancy to the somber green of the cedars. Gradually ascending, the sun lit up the shady places while a blue sky canopied a bluer sea.

In the thicket below was a memorable sight—a large cedar tree, some

## "Put Up Again Thy Sword"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

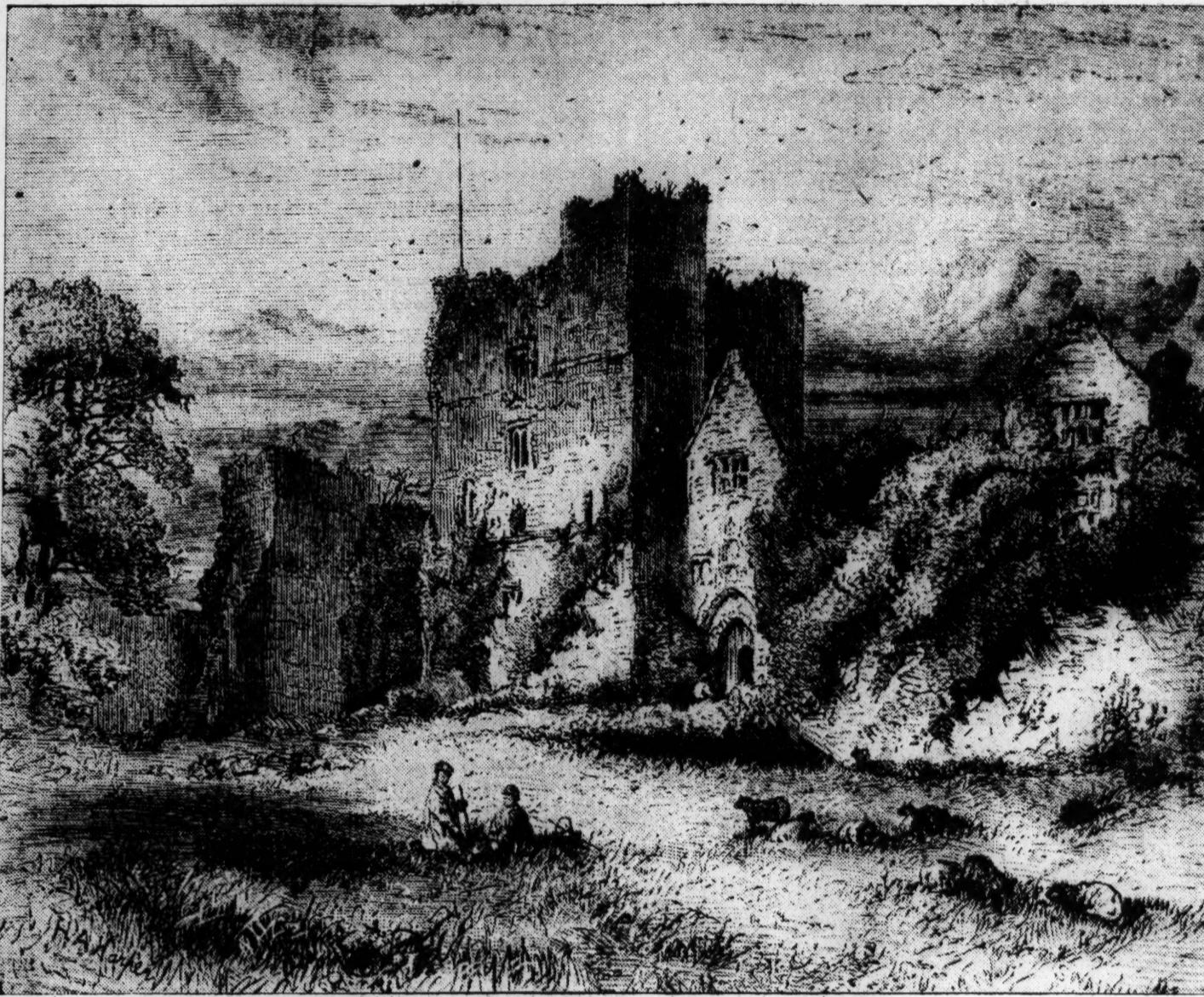
THE advocate of the use of violence in the settling of disputes, whether between individuals or nations, receives a severe rebuke in an incident related in all four Gospels of the New Testament. When the multitude sent by the chief priests and elders of the people came to arrest Christ Jesus, the impetuous Peter, armed with a sword, drew it and, obviously in the spirit of resistance to the indignity to which he believed the Master was about to be subjected, smote the ear of "the servant of the high priest."

What power can withstand the divine All-power? To use the methods of so-called mortal mind is to accept the motives of mortals, including the lust for personal gain. The moment one accepts for one's self the ways of mortal mind, that moment he accepts the point of view which declares evil to be reality, to have infinite power, thence building up the belief of an evil power. This belief, naturally, holds resistance by force to be the only means of withstanding evil's attack. But understanding of spiritual Truth disarms evil, annuls its claims to power, and leaves the field to the ever present Christ.

In commenting upon the incident first mentioned above, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 214): "This action of Jesus was stimulated by the same Love that closed—to the senses—that wondrous life, and that summed up its demonstration in the command, 'Put up thy sword.' The very conflict of his Truth brought, in accomplishing its purpose of Love, meant, all the way through, 'Put up thy sword,' but the sword must have been drawn before it could be returned into the scabbard."

The motive expressed by Christ Jesus in all his words and works, we may well accept as our own high purpose. It was to lessen the hold of the evil beliefs which seemed so completely to enshroud the minds of mortals, through demonstrating God's presence, power, and availability to meet the human need. Moreover, resistance by the use of force implies doubt as to God's power, mercy, and goodness. Is God available to shield and protect those who look to Him with humility and obedience? There can be no doubt of this. Mrs. Eddy states it with positive assurance on page 387 of Science and Health: "The history of Christianity furnishes sublime proofs of the supporting influence and protecting power bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, omnipotent Mind, who gives man faith and understanding whereby to defend himself, not only from temptation, but from bodily suffering."

The experiences of those ancient days are being repeated, and mankind is finding God available now as of old to meet every discordant condition in human affairs. His aid is invoked, however, not through material force, but when we, as did Jesus, rely wholly upon spiritual power. The sword of the Spirit is all-powerful.



The Castle in Which "Comus" Was First Played. From an Old Print

## Ludlow Castle

—and Milton may have heard her!  
"None  
But such as are good men can give  
good things;  
And that which is not good is not  
delicious  
To a well-governed and wise appen-

titie..."

The walls of the Great Hall are falling. It is roofless and floorless, but the "wanton masque" that grew into a "celestial poem" stands.

A valley in the forest beyond Ludlow Castle in this "Dun darkness and this leafy labyrinth" is said to be the scene of the incident upon which the plot of "Comus" was written—here where

"The dore drawes to the dale,  
And leue the hilles hee,  
And shadow hem in the leves grene,  
Undur the grene wode wre."

## Gentians

The grass of Alpine pastures is strewn with blue gentians, dispersed with little arms of wild violets—yellow, purple, white or tricolour—each massed in companies of their own hue. Nature, loving a pattern, has devised it so. But the white anemones perched on the slopes are more inspiring and unpredictable. How odd that the frail and wilting anemones of our coopes should share the name with those tall up-standing flowers. They will throng the steepest slopes, and are finest there; where, as you climb, the stems and blossoms are above as well as round you and make a sort of transparent grove, the light throwing back that faint green ting which is an afterthought in the intense whiteness.

But this may be a glory that one has come out to see, and the rarest delight must still be that which catches you unawares. It is the find of an uncommon treasure, or a radianc of flowers where one expected a void. So, coming down from a mountain in September, and passing the bare, grassy slopes, I came to a wood from which all the summer seemed gone. Autumn carpeted the ground, at least with its colours; it was in the red of the bilberry plants, the red-stained leaves of crane's bill and the yellowing bushes. But against that ruddy carpet, and the green of the sparse pines there were suddenly flashes of blue. There was no mistaking the deep dark blue of those gentians, the tall stalks bushed toward the top with rough, pointed leaves. They were—let us shirk the last syllables of the Latin and call them the Asclepiads.

They are stalwart among gentians, their look of strength enhanced by the way each pair of blooms springs from between a pair of leaves, and all forming, as the books say pleasantly, "a long leafy raceme." And then they gather in small troops. So it was here. The flowers rose from the autumnal floor with an air of motion in them; and as they hovered in a troop, bending their tall heads a little from the straight stalks as though in quest of something, they seemed—it is an absurd image but it compelled itself—like a group of miniature giraffes.

After Goya the French influence became supreme in the field of Spanish painting: it was the period of historical paintings, of the canvases of David. The result of this is visible

## Snow Crystals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there a scoffer? Is there a cynic?  
Is there a vain and frivolous person?  
This will make them reverent, this will make them humble.  
If they will look, if they will think,  
If they are honest.

Here where I am standing, snow falls on my sleeves in crystals.  
The crystals are beautiful, and intricate,  
Exquisite, evanescent,  
Stars are here, and daisies,  
Feathery emblems of all sorts  
Geometrically perfect.

Men are clever:  
With study and art and fine tools  
They could probably make imitations,  
Given time, they could make them in dozens,  
In hundreds, in thousands,  
Very like these.

But try to count the crystals that fall on your sleeves in an hour:  
In a minute.

They fall upon the just and the unjust,  
The seeing and the unseeing.

I do not speak of worlds, of stars, of planets  
Kept faithfully in their orbits  
Year in, year out.<

## HEAVY PROFIT TAKING CHECKS EARLY UPSWING

Stocks Slump Sharply as  
Result of Vigorous  
Bear Attack

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—(AP)—Heavy  
short-taking and bear selling checked  
the sharp upward movement in to-  
day's stock market.

Settlement of the anthracite con-  
tract, by the Senate's passage of the  
tax reduction bill and the raising  
of the General Motors annual divi-  
dend from \$8 to \$7 had resulted in a  
large accumulation or overnight buy-  
ing orders.

Early gains ran from 3 to 5½ points

in six issues as General Electric

American, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe,

U. S. Distributing, Lehigh Valley,

Lackawanna, and Delaware & Hud-

son, while Jersey Central scored 13  
points.

Bear traders who had been suc-  
cessful in short-taking in uncer-  
tainty of a number of spot markets, concentrated

at first on Devos & Raymonds, which  
crashed 36½ points to 62. Savage

Arms topped more than 10 points,

American Woolen com-

pany

ferred sagged to new low levels

for the year, an pronounced heaviness

in the leading American

motor, California Packing, Founda-

tion

tion Company and Cushman's Bakery.

The closing was irregular. Total

sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

A jump of 30 points to 25½ cents

in the Dutch West Indies, which

the Danish Government was en-

deavoring to bring its exchange back

to dollar parity, marked the first for-

ign exchange market. Demand ster-

ling ruled around \$4.88 and French

francs 1.70.

Fresh strength was infused into the

bond market today by favorable de-

velopments over the holiday, includ-

ing the settlement of the anthracite

strike and the passage of the tax bill

by the Senate.

## DIVIDENDS

American Railway Express declared  
the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50,  
payable March 31 to stock of record

Feb. 15.

The Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric  
Company declared the regular quarterly

dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common

stock, payable March 1 to stock of record

Feb. 15.

**MONEY MARKET**

Current quotations follow

Call Loans—Boston New York

Revolving—4½% 5%

Outstanding paper—4½% 4½%

Year money—4½% 4%

Individ. cus. col. loans—4½% 4½%

Individ. cus. col. loans—4½% 4½%

Last—Today—Previous

Bar silver in New York—67½¢

Bar gold in London—\$104.42

Bar silver in London—30½¢

Mexican dollars—5½¢

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges—\$2,000,000 to \$17,000,000

gold ago today—75,000,000

Balances—\$1,000,000

Year ago today—29,000,000

Exchanges for week—\$78,000,000

4,700,000,000

Bals. for week—\$139,000,000

475,000,000

F. B. bank credit—15,702,200

100,000,000

Acceptance Market

Putt's Eligible Banks—

30 days—5% 6½%

60 days—5% 6½%

90 days—5% 6½%

5 months—5% 6½%

6 months—4½% 6½%

Non-member and private eligible banks—

ers in general 5% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the

United States and banking centers in

foreign countries quote the discount rate

as follows:

Atlanta—4% 6½%

Baltimore—5% 6½%

Boston—5% 6½%

Chicago—5% 6½%

Cleveland—4% 6½%

Dallas—5% 6½%

Edmonton—5% 6½%

Memphis—5% 6½%

Minneapolis—5% 6½%

Madrid—5% 6½%

New York—5% 6½%

Richmond—5% 6½%

Rome—5% 6½%

San Francisco—5% 6½%

St. Louis—5% 6½%

Stockholm—5% 6½%

Athens—5% 6½%

Baku—5% 6½%

Calcutta—5% 6½%

Berlin—5% 6½%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Last—Today—Previous

Current quotations of various foreign

exchanges are given in the following

table, compared with the last with the

figures:

Dollars—\$4,511—\$4,548

Cables—\$4,548—\$4,584

French francs—\$0.688—\$0.703

Belgian francs—\$0.451—\$0.455

Swiss francs—\$0.451—\$0.455

Lire—\$0.462—\$0.464

Marks—\$2.024—\$2.028

Swiss—\$2.676—\$2.679

Norway—\$2.55—\$2.56

Denmark—\$2.57—\$2.59

Sweden—\$1.49—\$1.52

Finland—\$1.49—\$1.52

Czechoslovakia—\$0.286—\$0.292

Russia—\$0.0423—\$0.0443

U.S.S.R.—\$0.0443—\$0.0453

Hungary—\$0.537—\$0.552

Greece—\$0.142—\$0.143

Austria—\$0.143—\$0.144

Albania—\$0.143—\$0.144

Brazil—\$0.143—\$0.144

Poland—\$0.143—\$0.144

Hungary—\$0.143—\$0.144

Portugal—\$0.143—\$0.144

Spain—\$0.143—\$0.144

U.S.S.R.—\$0.143—\$0.144

## STOCK MARKET HOLDS UP WELL DURING WEEK

Weather Adverse Factor as Activity Increases—Money Firmer

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Special)—Call money was surprisingly high. Wednesday afternoon, and stocks were unusually active during the four preceding the holiday.

Ordinarily when the New York bank system shows a good-sized increase in excess reserves, the money is easier the following week, and loans are not called to any extent.

A week ago today the statement showed an increase in the reserves of \$20,000,000, and loans were reduced to \$10,000,000.

Monday the banks began calling loans freely, and marked up the quotations for call funds until they reached 5% per cent.

There was no appreciable recession from this level until Wednesday afternoon when a large amount of money, presumably from interior points, appeared in the market, and the rate declined rather rapidly to 4% per cent.

On Thursday, however, lenders of money were still able to demand 5 per cent for renewals, but before the close of business dropped the quotation again to 4% per cent.

**Market Tum Still Good**

Such a money market as this might easily have resulted in rather general selling, but it did not. The lower rates, if anything, breaks. The money rates might have been expected also to curtail the total turnover in a market.

One of these things happened. On the contrary, the trading was active, resulting in a daily turnover of about 2,000,000 shares for each of the four days. Industrial stocks quite generally advanced, and some of them shot up in a sensational manner.

Electric and American stocks took the lead in a daily turnover of about 1,000,000 shares for each of the four days. Industrial stocks quite generally advanced, and some of them shot up in a sensational manner.

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## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Yr. 1925	Div.	Company	Shares	High	Low	Last	Change	Yr. 1926	Div.	Company	Shares	High	Low	Last	Change
High	Low							High	Low						
84% 71%	4	Abitibi Power.	3100	83%	81	83	+1%	47%	41%	Dodge Bros. A.	69200	44%	42%	45%	-1
109 108	6	Adams Express.	908	104	102	104	+2%	58%	57	Dodge Bros. B.	7700	87	87	87	-1%
83% 80%	5	Adams Rubber.	1000	104	102	104	+2%	19%	1	Douglas Peo.	1100	25	23	24	+2
63% 65%	5	Adv. Rumely M.	3200	61%	58	61	+3%	25%	19%	Dur. Hot. sp.	400	67	60	64	+6
9% 7%	1	Ahumada Lead.	3800	8	8	8	-	67	64	Dupont.	1400	223	222	224	+2
11% 10%	4	Air Ind. Corp.	1000	11	10	11	+1%	25%	17%	Eagle Ind. sp.	200	44	43	44	+1
10% 10%	4	Air Ind. Corp.	11600	16	13	14	+1%	25%	17%	East. Ind. Vac.	200	44	43	44	+1
142 112	4	Allied Chem.	191600	142	125	137	+8%	44%	41%	Erie 1st pf cts.	200	44	43	44	+1
121 120	7	Allied Chem.	400	41	40	42	+1%	105%	51	Fairbanks M.	13000	59%	58	58	+1
14% 12%	5	Allis-Chalmers.	18000	108	102	108	+6%	26%	22	Fairbanks M.	1500	110	108	110	+2
110 109	7	Allis-Chalmers.	1000	109	104	109	+5%	120%	8	Fair Play pf.	400	123	120	120	-
34% 26%	8	Am. Ag Chem.	8400	32%	30	31	+2%	123%	116%	Fair Star Nat. Strs.	2200	45%	45	45	-1%
42% 38%	5	Am. Ag Note.	1000	104	102	104	+2%	50%	48	Fed. Lt. & Tr.	1000	104	102	104	+2
38% 31%	4	Am. Best Sug.	4700	34%	32	34	+2%	14%	100	Fed. M. & S.	800	91	89	89	-1%
78 78	5	Am Best Sug.	100	80	80	80	-	105	94	Fed. M. & S. pf.	800	91	89	89	-1%
78 78	5	Am Best Sug.	70	78	78	78	-	105	94	Fed. M. & S. pf.	800	91	89	89	-1%
180 160	5	Am Brake Shoes.	2000	177	154	178	+2%	200%	174	Fid. Phoenix Fl.	400	194	192	192	-3
118 113	7	Am Shoe pf.	200	113	113	113	-	108	105	Fid. Phoenix Fl.	3100	44	43	43	-1
85% 43%	7	Am. Brew. Bov.	100	45	44	45	+1%	105%	51	Fisher Body.	8100	99	98	99	-1%
117 116	5	Am. Brew. Bov.	400	108	106	108	+2%	105%	51	Fish. Rubber.	9000	24	23	23	-1
53% 45%	7	Am Can. new.	288000	57	53	54	+5%	26%	22	Ford Ind. Corp.	200	100	98	100	+2
302 204	5	Am Can.	6300	220	217	218	+1%	88	87	Fed. Lt. & Tr. pf.	100	87	87	87	-
5 5	Am Can. pf.	100	104	103	104	+1%	105%	51	Fleischman.	2000	55	54	54	-1%	
114% 107%	2	Am Can. pf.	400	104	103	104	+1%	105%	51	Ford Ind. Corp.	1500	125	125	125	-
127% 124%	2	Am Car & F.	500	126	125	125	-	124%	4	Fox Film.	67600	28	26	26	-1
25 24	2	Am Chain A.	2500	25	24	24	-	24%	28	Freight-Tex.	100	104	103	104	+1
47 43%	4	Am Chicle ctif.	300	44	43	45	+2%</								



## Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines  
minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## REAL ESTATE

## BEAUTIFUL HOME \$8000

8 ROOMS, SUN PARLOR

Polished oak floors, large living room, fireplace, gas water heater, choice electrical fixtures, chime, closet, pantries, comb., range, stove, refrigerator, etc. All new. Sun parlors, 3 coats silver gray finish down, 4 coats white up. Exceptional location, overlooking city, schools, parks, etc. Price, \$8000. WM. DOTY, 24 Pleasant St., So. Weymouth. Tel. 0633-W. CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 204 Washington St., Boston. Get our catalog.

JOHN T. LARKIN

General Real Estate Investments

220 Northeast Second Avenue

MIAMI, FLORIDA

"A lot means a home

A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

Realtors

110 State Street, Boston

For Investment or Home Buy or Build in THE CITY OF PALMS

HERMAN A. STAHL, Realtor

Fort Myers, Florida

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

N. Y. C.—Selling lease and furnishings, 8 rooms, all rented, excellent location. Box H-10. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET

N. Y. C.—Furnished apartment; attractive, clean, modern; ideal midtown location. Bryan 8854.

N. Y. C.—231 West 87th, Apt. 7B—Furnished room, two front, sunny front dining room, also bedroom; private toilet; use real light kitchen.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings, afternoon, evenings. Tel. 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Fisk Building, Room 420—Practitioner's office for rent evenings; moderate price. 256 West 57th St.

## HAMBURG-PLATE LINES CONTEST

Freight War Looms Up in Hamburg and Antwerp Trade to La Plata

HAMBURG, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—It is reported here, where the news seems to have aroused considerable excitement in shipping circles, that what threatens to prove a very bitter freight rate war is in sight in the trade to La Plata.

The Byron Steamship Company has now determined, it seems, to embark upon the enterprise of running a regular service between Hamburg and Antwerp and the ports on the La Plata. The La Plata freight conference, which besides various German lines, includes also Dutch, English and French shipping companies, has resolved to oppose this action, which they look upon as an "unjustifiable intrusion" on the part of the Byron Company.

## Reduction of Rates

The conference therefore announced to shippers that it intends to defend what it regards as its own sphere of interest by forwarding cables by the so-called conference lines at considerably reduced rates.

This freight war, says the Berlin Boersener Courier, cannot but inflict great loss upon the companies engaged in it. It is a long time since there has been a struggle of this kind between international shipping companies on a route of such importance, and it is especially to be wondered at, the journal thinks, that at a time like the present, when shipping is passing through such a period of depression, the competitive spirit should make itself felt in such an extreme form.

"This is not the first time," says the Boersener Courier, "that the transatlantic shipping companies have indulged in a fight of outrance." It points out that German shippers will be among those who will benefit most by the rate-cutting contest now opening, and reminds them that they will find plenty of German tonnage at their disposal.

## Lines Concerned

The German lines belonging to the conference include the Hamburg South America Shipping Company, the Hamburg America Line, the North German Lloyd and the Hugo Stinnes Lines. The Dutch lines in the conference are the Koenigsljik Hollandsche Lloyd, the Rotterdam Zuid Amerika Lijn and the Halcyon Lijn. Among other shipping companies affected are the Compania Naviera Sota y Aznar and the Chargeurs Reunis.

It may be pointed out that the struggle which is now being inaugurated concerns the lowering of rates only in the case of outward-bound La Plata freights for piece goods, bulk goods being excluded from carriage by the rules of the conference lines. The homeward-bound La Plata freight market remains, of course, unaffected by the action contemplated.

The Byron Steamship Company, which will have to face the competition of the whole phalanx of conference lines with their long years of experience in the Plate freight trade, is inaugurating service to the Plate at fortnightly intervals. It remains to be seen, says the Boersener Courier, whether the Byron Company and the lines that are backing it will prove financially strong enough to wear down their opponents belonging to the conference lines. The side that has the longest purse will probably win.

## VIRGINIA HAILS "THREE R'S"

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A call back to the "three R's" is sounded in a memorial to the General Assembly adopted in Albemarle County at a mass meeting, and attacking the present conduct of the free school system of Virginia.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 91 Bay State Road, The Sheraton—One-room, suite, unfurnished, to let. Tel. Kenmore 2960, Suite 815.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Will sublet unfurnished or unfurnished beautiful 3-room suite, front room, back porch, junior service. Tel. Aspinwall 5465 evenings.

CAMBRIDGE—Solest hotel, apartment, furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, alcove, bath and porch; near Harvard Square; also Ipswich upright piano for sale. Univ. 9888-W.

Fenway Apartments

Furnished or Unfurnished

A quiet home; references required; in the finest residential section of Boston; all modern improvements: 1, 2, 3 rooms, \$400-\$600.

REFINED, well-educated woman, Christian scientist preferred, thoroughly experienced as housekeeper in home for rest and study; vicinity of Harvard Square; should lead to professional and strongly recommends; connection with business; should be man with planned supervisory and executive

position; The BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 809-903 Park Square Building, Boston.

FREE APARTMENT SERVICE

EVANS &amp; ROBERTSON, Realtors

1046 Boylston Street, Boston, Tel. Bow 0274

FURNISHED house to let at Montreal, Can., upper level, residential quarter. May first to October, first, \$100 per month in advance. Post Office Box No. 2005, Montreal, Canada.

N. Y. C.—24 West 87th—Large one or two rooms, kitchens, bath, alcove, bath, alcove, short leases; furnished, unfurnished. OWNER,

REALTY CO., Boston.

HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y.—Couple with boy nine, desire furnished apartment or housekeeping room, March first; prefer west of Quail.

R. G. DAIVE, 600 W. 14th (A. T. C.)

write.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 56 Norway St., Suite 21—Will share room with reliable party at short rental; can be seen day or evening.

BOSTON, 240 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 4—Double room, two room to business people; kitchen privileges; ladies only; subway station.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room to let in private family, man preferred; references required. 219 Harvard St., Brookline, Suite 21; Tel. Kennebunk 1216.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive sunny room, kitchen; breakfast privileges; ladies only; subway station.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1926

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

According to a financial writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, the United States Steel Corporation, in the three years prior to the war, earned for its stockholders \$180,000,000. In the first three years following the war it earned \$284,000,000.

But in the three war years, 1916, 1917 and

1918, it earned \$621,000,000!

In order to prosecute the war during which this corporation—typical of many others—rolled up such abnormal profits, the United States Government borrowed of its people some \$14,000,000,000, the interest on which will add to the burden of taxation for many years to come.

That the war might be fought to a triumphant conclusion, the United States Government drafted some 4,500,000 young men. Of these 120,144 gave their lives for their country, and 198,059 suffered wounds. Of the anguish, sorrow and bereavement suffered by those from whose homes and families this heavy contribution for war was drawn no statistics are available—nor could be made understandable.

Under existing laws and practices there is no reason why a steel company, a ship-building company, a packing company, or a machine-building company should not triple or quadruple its profits in time of war. The law, which, as its practitioners boast, is no respecter of persons, sees nothing wrong in a condition which sends a boy to suffer in the trenches, while it sends the profits of the makers of the barbed wire on which he may be impaled soaring beyond the dreams of avarice.

Hitherto there has been no thought of the injustice of condemning one group of citizens to the hardships entailed by war prices and war taxes while another group revels in war profits. The profiteer has been thought as inevitable an accompaniment of war as is the daily roster of killed and wounded.

But public sentiment is awakening. The widespread discussion of the various plans for taking the profit out of war is a symptom of this new alertness. As Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards said of the universal draft of Labor and Capital before a Massachusetts legislative committee last Wednesday:

"Nothing in the world can do so much for peace as this measure. The universal draft is the greatest sturdy peace measure of all time. Out of our greatest sacrifice we have taken our greatest lesson."

An artist the other day went to a poster exhibition, and came away to add to general consideration of the great American billboard problem a suggestion that artistic merit should be a factor in determining the legal status of posters.

Billboards, as he subsequently remarked in print, provide a picture gallery for the man in the street, and "those who go to picture shows in the soft lighted, deeply carpeted art shrines, to speak in hushed tones before much-lauded examples, may, and often do, fare worse than the man in the street, the items in whose gallery must have qualities to catch and hold his interest in the babel of moving life and color and sound." One may believe that this idea stands out more clearly in an exhibition of posters than in everyday observation of the billboards, whereon art triumphs in its own right because experience is showing that the better the art the more effective the advertisement, although this helpful relationship of aesthetic cause to practical effect is still undiscovered by a good many advertisers.

Evidently, too, one does not often see the man in the street wrapped in contemplative enjoyment of his picture gallery, or hear him speaking to another in hushed tones before what, for example, an art catalogue might call "No. 10,642. Portrait of a Lady Who Has Preserved Her Schoolgirl Complexion."

But why the class distinction? It would be more descriptive to say that the billboards are everybody's picture gallery; and it is no doubt true that a case can be made out for them as an educational influence, not only in helping artists and advertisers to understand each other, but in placing much excellence of design, color and typography where it insidiously influences the critically unobservant. Future students of the century, it is not impossible, might deduce from surviving posters (if the right ones survived) that we live today in a period of widely diffused aesthetic culture. Or an analytical poet might write to describe an exceptionally unesthetic truck driver:

A billboard by the highway's brim  
Was an advertisement to him,  
And it was nothing more.

But it would be no easy matter to supervise this gallery according to the merit of the exhibits. Artists, as is common knowledge, disagree with selections made by qualified art juries for the smaller exhibitions; and advertisers, self-contained men though they seem, are often equally temperamental. There would be quick and savage dispute, for instance, over the art value of the well-known "Portrait of a Young Man With Collar." It is not what the poster is—unless somebody wishes to stir up more trouble by hinting that the influence of posters does not invariably make for the encouragement of the better habits of thought and behavior—but where it is. The first question on which there is any hope of agreement must still be how the exhibits in Everybody's Gallery are to be hung.

Nature also contributes to this gallery, working in landscape and varying her pictures from season to season, and even from minute to minute, with a grace impossible to any competing artist; these pictures are hung already, and the important point is to secure a working agreement among the patrons of the gallery that the often excellent pictures generously pro-

## EDITORIALS

vided by advertisers shall not be hung where they destroy enjoyment of the better pictures even more generously provided by nature. It is not well, if nature has contributed what an art catalogue might call "No. 11,642,736. Birches and Brook in Winter," to hang in front of it "No. 10,642. Portrait of a Lady Who Has Preserved Her Schoolgirl Complexion." Here a reasonable management of Everybody's Gallery would take example from the softly lighted, deeply carpeted art shrines, consider one picture with another, and do justice to a great and benevolent artist whose pictures never have any ulterior design on the beholder's pocketbook.

A London correspondent of the New York Times has contributed to his paper a review of an analysis of industrial and business conditions in the United States for the year 1925, written by an English correspondent of The Times of London. The matter republished is largely quoted, and affords interesting

reading for Americans, simply because they see in it a plain statement of facts, unembellished and unvarnished, the whole collated and served up for the edification of the English people. If it were not that the main points emphasized are so easily verified they might, at first blush, appear flattering. But as they are analyzed and weighed it at once becomes evident that they are based upon facts already apparent to even the casual student of economic subjects.

The whole article is prefaced with the observation that the American standard of living rose in the year under review to a level never before approached by any nation, as a result of the largest material gains of any peace-time year in American history. It is intimated that the steady revival of industrial activity in Europe, more than ever apparent during the latter months of 1924, warned American manufacturers and industrialists generally of the necessity of preparing to meet somewhat stronger competition in foreign quarters than ever before. Their own efforts in this direction have been supplemented, it is observed, by co-operation on the part of wage earners and employees generally. The result has been greatly increased efficiency in all lines of production, on the farms, in the mills, and in the factories and shops.

It is the view of the correspondent quoted that the American railroads, by proving their ability to extricate themselves from an extremely embarrassing situation which threatened a determined movement in the direction of public ownership, or at the least public operation and control, have postponed indefinitely what seemed an impending eventuality. He believes the managers of the railroads have established, beyond reasonable controversy, the superiority of private over public ownership of their utilities.

There is seen also, in the greatly expanded domestic markets of the United States, the explanation of the increased prosperity of the American farmers. It has been insisted, it will be remembered, that the plight of these farmers is deplorable and that the whole structure of agricultural production is threatened with destruction. Perhaps this friendly and observing analyst is able to see in the situation what those who have viewed it at closer range have overlooked. It is well sometimes, when one's own lot seems unhappy or difficult, to compare our own with another's condition.

Credit is thoughtfully given to those American manufacturers and merchants who have been foresighted and sagacious enough to refrain from the temptation to "turn a healthy expansion into a feverishly excited boom." The observer states, by the way, that "there were certain exceptions to this rule, however, notably in the production of American motorcars."

The showing is extremely gratifying, but there should be no disposition on the part of the people of any country to take all the credit for it to themselves. Conditions in the United States have reflected, in an important degree, the bettered industrial conditions and state of popular thought in Europe. Confidence is being restored as the world begins to emerge from the overwhelming sense of depression which was left to it as a legacy of the late war. The result of the Locarno Conference confirmed and emphasized this better understanding. Prosperity and happiness are the lot of all peoples once they are assured that an enduring era of peace has been ushered in. These can be monopolized by no single nation or race.

It is a kindly and satisfying philosophy which teaches that in whatever condition one finds himself there are adequate compensations which tend to make up, sometimes indirectly perhaps, for seeming inconveniences and the interruption of prearranged plans. To the traveler who, after

undertaking a cross-country journey in a land of such vast distances as those in the United States, finds himself marooned by snowdrifts at some point midway between his place of embarkation and his destination, the recollection of this simple axiom comes with gratifying reassurance. The prospect, to the impatient or the irritably inclined, is not a pleasant one. But to the one who has learned to accept things as they are the occasion comes as one affording an opportunity for profitable reflection.

Through the windows of the comfortable Pullman the white banks of snow are seen reaching almost to the roof of the car. Eddying flakes, driven by a piercing wind, gradually build the pile higher and higher. The faint glow in the west roughly indicates the hour and the coming of night. There is no need of watch or clock, because there are no schedules to be observed, no appointments to be kept. So, under the soft light of the ceiling lamp, the contented traveler resumes his book or his reverie. In imagination he journeys far afield, unimpeded by shifting snows or impassable roadways. This method of travel was invented long before the airplane, and the silent communion which in fancy it affords long before the telephone or the radio. In thought one

covers leagues and countless miles, crossing seas and mountain ranges, visiting sunny islands washed by the gentle waves which come and depart unhurried and silently.

The tourist who thus fares forth meets no challenging frown from the captain of some frontier guard. His passport carries him wherever he cares to go. Then strangely, it at first seems, there comes to the ear the sound of a locomotive whistle. It is the challenge of the powerful engine behind a rotary snowplow to the house-high drifts against which it is planning an assault. Momentarily there is the thought that the friendly blockade is to be broken and that soon there will be resumed the persistent effort to proceed by utilizing the somewhat crude methods to which those unfamiliar with swifter processes still cling. How delightful it would be if we could all travel on the wings of thought!

But the puffing and insistent plow is still far in the distance. There will intervene, perhaps, several hours before the "relief" expedition reaches the storm-bound passengers, who, strangely enough, seem in no distress. Finally, well into the night, disturbing a quiet which had seemed to be a part of the pleasant scheme which circumstances had evolved, there comes at first a stirring movement of the train like that of a sleeper awakening from sound slumber, a hiss of escaping steam, the clang of an engine bell, parting shouts passing between the crews, and a steady gliding into the night.

Chamber music performers who go on tour through the United States are finding difficulty in maintaining their standards, according to the witness of persons who attend concerts on the remoter reaches of the circuit, and according to the evidence, furthermore, of publishers' lists and phonograph companies' catalogues.

On the first score, it is noted that players can consistently bring forward the best items from their repertory only when visiting a big community, but must needs offer more or less of their second best when appearing in a little one. On the second score, it can be observed by anybody how artists of major repute take tunes of minor merit, and arranging and adapting them for this or that small group of instruments, put them forth as chamber music compositions. It can be observed also how ensemble organizations rehearse at the laboratory popular airs which they could never be imagined as presenting in recital in New York, Boston or Chicago, and send them about the country as chamber music records.

As for the responsibilities of the situation, musicians may be held accountable, perhaps, on grounds of commercial interest. The charge may be made that, by giving inferior programs in places where chamber music enthusiasm is undeveloped, they multiply engagements, and so add to their fees; and that by accepting royalties from publications and records, they increase their income still more. This, many will reply, is nothing in the world but good business. And yet there have been those who protested against the lowering of chamber music standards, even to the point of involving themselves in litigation with their colleagues. Indeed, musicians seem at one time and another to have broken up into camps on the question, simply outlined, whether reputation gained on superior achievement shall be used to exploit inferior.

No doubt the musical public has a certain duty to itself in the matter. In particular, audiences in cities of larger opportunity should probably demand the highest effort of chamber music performers in all firmness, if not sternness, and should bestow their favor and their acclaim only on organizations that present, wherever they travel, and that sponsor, whenever they publish and reproduce, the best type of works.

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